The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—News Paper Decisions. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or else the publisher may continue to send them until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether they are taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Order, Bank Checks, or Drafts on New York. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI.—NO. 17. WEEKLY EDITION. MARCH 7, 1874.

## HARRISBURG.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1874.

**SENATE.**

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Rutan, for creating new counties.

By Mr. McClure, for regulating the enactment of ordinances in cities.

By Mr. Hellman, for the establishment of a State Homœopathic Insane Asylum. Also an appropriation for the same.

The act to provide for the manner of increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations passed.

The Senate act dispensing with jury trial after amendment, by unanimous consent, was lost.

The compensation bill came up and occupied the rest of the hour.

**HOUSE.**

The usury law was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Newmyer said that he had made his record on this question last winter, and as he believed the measure to be a just and proper one, he saw no reason to change his views, however much he condemned the outrageous and disgraceful action of other parties for whose conduct he was not responsible.

The bill for change of venue in civil and criminal cases passed to third reading.

When the tax on corporations came up, Mr. Christy made an ineffectual attempt to exempt the Monongahela Slackwater from some of its stringent requirements.

The constitutional advertising bill was made the special order for this day week.

Mr. Newmyer's Coal Commissioner bill was passed finally.

This afternoon the hall of the House was given up to the Legislative reunion.

Judge Black of Lancaster is expected to make an argument in behalf of temperance to-night, before the House Committee.

**Special to Pittsburgh Press.**

HARRISBURG, February 27, 1874.

**SENATE.**

The only bill read in place was one bill authorizing the Governor to appoint Aldermen to fill vacancies.

The Compensation bill came up and passed to third reading.

The bill dividing the Eighth Normal School district was recalled from the House and reconsidered.

The bill authorizing City Superintendents to hold teachers' institutes was postponed.

The afternoon was spent on the Corporation bill, and only half of it was got through with.

Adjourned till Monday at 7½ P. M.

**HOUSE.**

The House occupied all the morning on the act providing for the collection of taxes.

The act requiring Judges of the Supreme Court to file written opinions was amended to apply to Common Pleas Judges, giving the latter six months in which to do so.

Mr. Young, of the Dimmick Committee, will report in full on Tuesday.

Mr. McCormick was in the chair to-day.

**Special to the Pittsburgh Press.**

HARRISBURG, February 28, 1874.

**HOUSE.**

The House met at ten o'clock, Speaker McCormick in the chair.

Mr. Worrell, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution ordering 5,000 copies of the report of the Special Committee on the Dimmick affair, which was agreed to.

Mr. Christy presented a petition of 1,300 ladies of Allegheny county, asking for the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor law.

Mr. Young, a petition of 1,600 voters of Allegheny of the same import.

Mr. Hays had the order by which the water bill was killed reconsidered. This bill is intended to cover the collection of water rents on the South Side of the river in Pittsburgh, and has been now twice voted down and reconsidered twice. John Wenke, the collector of water rents on that side, has been here all the week trying to get it through.

Mr. Wainwright reported Dr. Kessler's Social Evil bill with an affirmative recommendation. The House refused to print the bill before it was reported; hence the speedy action.

Mr. Newmyer, from the General Judiciary Committee, reported the Senate bill relating to transfers of bank stocks and loans of this Commonwealth by married women. This bill allows them to transfer securities the same as unmarried women.

Mr. Christy, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported with amendments the joint resolution requesting the President to convene another court-martial to hear Fitz John Porter's case.

Mr. Newmyer read in place a bill authorizing the courts to vacate streets in cities and boroughs.

Mr. Christy introduced a bill relative to compulsory arbitrations. Its provisions are intended to remedy the evil which now exists of the defendant extending the rule of reference for the purpose of delay when he has no defense to the action.

The Constitutional Advertising bill will be the special order for next Thursday, and the debate will be on the propositions below. Mr. Mitchell's amendment is as follows:

That all bills for advertising the Constitution which was submitted to the vote of the people on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873, in cases where such advertising was directed to be made by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be verified by affidavit of the publisher or other person having knowledge of the facts, in which shall be stated the following facts, to wit:

1st. That the same was advertised by direction of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

2d. The number of times the Constitution was published in the regular edition of the paper for advertising the same in which the bill shall be presented, and also the number of copies so published, if more than one separately, as nearly as the same can be ascertained.

3d. The regular rates of advertising in the respective papers, with a copy of such rates cut from the files thereof of the date of such advertisement, if then published, or as near such time as may be.

4th. That the bill presented does not exceed the regular rates of advertising by the column and charged to other customers at the time said publication was made.

The said bills, verified as aforesaid, shall be presented to the Auditor General and filed in his office, and the same shall be settled by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and State Treasurer, but no more than the regular rate of advertising by the column at the time of such publication shall be allowed in any case, nor shall payment be made for more than four insertions in any case.

Mr. Webb offered the following amendment: Provided, that the publication of the same in any weekly newspaper shall in no case exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and that in publication in any daily paper shall in no case exceed the sum of one thousand dollars

**Special to Pittsburgh Press.**

HARRISBURG, March 2, 1874.

The bill regulating the manner of increasing the indebtedness of cities passed the Senate finally.

Various petitions and remonstrances were presented.

**The Senate was in session but a short time. The House passed about twenty bills up to second reading, but none finally.**

**Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.**

HARRISBURG, February 25, 1874.

The telegraphic reporter for the Pittsburgh papers of the proceedings of the Legislature, seems either incapable of or unwilling to report the proceedings correctly or intelligibly. In the papers received to-day, giving Tuesday's proceedings, I find the following paragraph relative to proceedings in the House on the Judicial Salary bill:

'Mr. McCormick gave notice that he would oppose the new Judicial Apportionment bill, which gives Indiana, Washington and other counties separate judges, as long as the members from those counties opposed a decent salary for the city judges. This seemed to bring the stock shavers to a realizing sense, and the bill went over on third reading."

If this means anything, it means that the threat of Mr. McCormick was successful in defeating or postponing the bill; while, in fact, the bill passed third reading by a vote of 54 to 36, and went over on final passage solely because the Constitution requires that amendments made to bills shall be printed before the final vote is taken. This fact is very carefully suppressed by the reporter.

And what does he mean by "stock shavers?" Messrs. Ramey, Cross and others, who have stood up firmly against an increase of salaries, are not "stock shavers," nor shavers of any kind; and the fling at them, whatever it may mean, is as unjust as untrue.

Mr. Ramey very properly called the attention of the House, to-day, to this deficient and untrue report, and there is a very general indignation among Western men, to-day, that the telegraphic reports to the Pittsburgh press are not only astonishingly meagre, but totally unreliable, and, as in this particular instance, grossly unfair.

The vote in the House on Tuesday, on the amendment to tax bituminous coal the same as anthracite coal, three cents per ton, was a close one, 33 to 35; but the House was not full. The point made against it was that the production of anthracite coal is confined exclusively to Pennsylvania, while bituminous coal is produced by Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland and other States, and a tax on it would give just that much advantage to the out-side producers. There is no competition against the anthracite men, while there is a very brisk competition between the Pennsylvania producers of bituminous coal and the producers of other States, and to tax the former would benefit only the latter.

Mr. Mitchell's amendment to the bill to pay for publishing the Constitution has not been correctly represented. His amendment provides that those papers which were authorized by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to publish the Constitution shall be paid at their regular advertising rates, and that those which were not so authorized, and yet published it, shall be paid at two cents per copy for each insertion.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Humphreys read a bill in place relative to suits for wages, and preventing stay of execution on judgments for the same.

Senate bill No. 38, to provide for the manner of increasing the capital stock and indebtedness of corporations, was amended and laid over. It will pass to-morrow (Thursday).

Senate bill No. 47, to provide for the submission of civil cases, by agreement of the parties, to the court, and dispensing with trial by jury, came up on third reading, and Mr. Wallace moved to go into Committee of the Whole to insert an amendment excepting cases in which either of the parties is acting in a representative or fiduciary capacity, thus confining the bill to suits between parties agreeing in proper person to the submission.

A long and interesting discussion followed, Messrs. Albright, Fitch and White arguing that the constitutional provision in the matter applied to "parties to a civil suit in *any* case," and the bill should, therefore, apply to all, without exception, and Messrs. Wallace, Dill, Bechtel and others arguing that the word "parties" used in the Constitution applied only to parties appearing in proper person in court, and administrators, trustees, guardians and others acting in a representative capacity, were not properly included in the term. It was urged, also, that the rights of those interested in trusts could be better protected by trial by jury, in cases in which the facts are disputed.

The vote on the motion was 15 to 5—a very decided one, and the amendment was accordingly incorporated in the bill; but the amendment renders a postponement necessary, until to-morrow, in order to have it printed.

Senate bill No. 56, to divide the 8th Normal School district and form a new one to be known as the 13th, passed finally, as did bill No. 56, limiting the time in which inquisitions for lunacy and habitual drunkenness may be traversed, and both bills go to the House. The bill to fix the pay of the members and officers of the Legislature then came up as unfinished business and occupied the remaining time until adjournment. During the discussion Mr. Rutan intimated that he would, when Mr. McKinley's amendment was disposed of, offer a clause fixing December 1, 1874, as the time for the pending bill to go into effect, thus making it apply exclusively to *future* Legislatures, and leave the question of pay for the *present* session to be fixed in the appropriation bill, as heretofore. This seemed to command general assent, and will probably prevail.

In the House, the vote by which bill No. 21, authorizing water companies to collect water rents as the cities do, was yesterday defeated, was reconsidered, and the bill passed first reading.

Senate bill No. 4, relative to contracts for supplies to the Departments and Legislature; House bill No. 11, relative to entailments, and the Judicial Salary bill, passed finally.

The following bills were read the first time and disposed of as stated:

House bill No. 48, an act to provide for the collection of taxes in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

House bill No. 42, an act to provide for the election of Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Jones (Potter) moved to amend by making the salary of the Lieutenant Governor $5,500, instead of $5,000.

Mr. Brockway moved to amend the amendment by making the salary $2,000. Not agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 45.

Mr. Baird moved to amend by making the salary $3,000. Agreed to—yeas 89, nays 23.

House bill No. 35, an act to define the 8th Normal School district and form a new one to be known as the 13th, passed finally, as did bill No. 56, limiting the time in which inquisitions for lunacy and habitual drunkenness may be traversed, and both bills go to the House. The bill to fix the pay of the members and officers of the Legislature then came up as unfinished business and occupied the remaining time until adjournment. During the discussion Mr. Rutan intimated that he would, when Mr. McKinley's amendment was disposed of, offer a clause fixing December 1, 1874, as the time for the pending bill to go into effect, thus making it apply exclusively to *future* Legislatures, and leave the question of pay for the *present* session to be fixed in the appropriation bill, as heretofore. This seemed to command general assent, and will probably prevail.

In the House, the vote by which bill No. 21, authorizing water companies to collect water rents as the cities do, was yesterday defeated, was reconsidered, and the bill passed first reading.

Senate bill No. 4, relative to contracts for supplies to the Departments and Legislature; House bill No. 11, relative to entailments, and the Judicial Salary bill, passed finally.

The following bills were read the first time and disposed of as stated:

House bill No. 48, an act to provide for the collection of taxes in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

House bill No. 42, an act to provide for the election of Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Jones (Potter) moved to amend by making the salary of the Lieutenant Governor $5,500, instead of $5,000.

Mr. Brockway moved to amend the amendment by making the salary $2,000. Not agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 45.

Mr. Baird moved to amend by making the salary $3,000. Agreed to—yeas 89, nays 23.

House bill No. 35, an act to define the

# Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

TENNESSEE has taken another step forward. The Supreme Court of that State has decided that marriages between whites and blacks are legal.

IT is not generally known that Sir GARNETT WOLSELEY, the commander of the troops operating against the Ashantees, was in the Southern States from the summer of 1862 to that of 1863, as a lieutenant colonel of the British army, studying the Confederate campaign.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON is of opinion that with the sale of gold by the Treasury to the extent of $3,000,000,000 during the present month, he will be able to meet all demands on the Treasury without further calling out the legal tender reserves, $26,000,000 of which are now outstanding.

IT is not impossible that one of the results of the Woman's Temperance war, should it be maintained for any length of time, may be to make additional taxation necessary, by diminishing the manufacture of spirituous and malt liquors, and correspondingly reducing the internal revenue receipts at present derived from those sources.

A NEW YORK paper says that although Ohio has had three generations born on her soil, she has never produced any great author, historian, philosopher or poet. This is New York jealousy, run mad. Has not Ohio produced DONN PIATT? And it was in Ohio, also, that immortal song was born with words of wonder:

"Hurrah! hurrah! the country's risin'
To put in Clay and Frelinghuysen."

THE export trade of Philadelphia shows well for the month of February. The entire amount was $2,121,335, against $1,529,781 for the corresponding period of last year, being an increase of $600,554. The leading item was petroleum, which constituted one-fifth of the whole exportation. Breadstuffs fell but $16,000 below, and cotton amounted to almost half a million. The export was to twelve countries.

THE shipbuilding interests of the country are in a promising and prosperous condition. In the yards of Maine, alone, there will be one hundred and thirty thousand tons built, the present year, or about fifty per cent. more than last year, though last year's record was ten per cent. better than that of any previous one. The revival of this important industry seems to be extending itself to nearly all the old shipbuilding ports.

EVERY country in Europe imported wheat from us last season; and France and England, the largest importing countries, are still without supplies adequate to the demand between the present time and the next harvest. The amount we sent to England last year was 19,742,000 cwt., or 36,850,000 bushels, the value of which in gold was $64,500,000. The importations of France amounted to about forty-one millions of dollars.

REVIEWING the business outlook of the Northwest, Chicago papers conclude that if the first two-thirds of the present year are not marked by that remarkable prosperity which was everywhere observed throughout the whole Northwest last year, there will be a surer, wiser, healthier, more permanent development, alike of the native resources and of the artificial manufactures of that entire section of country.

A SHORT time ago New Jersey, with a great flourish of trumpets, proclaimed its purpose of establishing compulsory education without the slightest delay. But it now turns out that there are in the State 279,149 children between the ages of five and eighteen, while there is only school accommodation for 158,454, or fifty-six per cent., and that, in many localities, the schools are now crowded beyond their capacity. Mere vague zeal is one thing. Practical, common sense progress is quite another.

THE Governor of Ohio, it is given out, is opposed to the Democratic scheme of redistricting that State for Congressional purposes. This is a fair scheme with ambitious Democrats, but Governor ALLEN has sense enough to see that Congress would never recognize it, and that it would tend, more than any other thing, to ultimately distract and divide his party. Various similar attempts have been made in other States, under previous apportionments, and they have always been abandoned as impracticable, by the parties making the attempt.

WISE words are none the less weighty because uttered by a man of low gravitations and degrading pursuits. At a temperance meeting in New York city, a few evenings ago, a professional pugilist said he wished to make one observation concerning women who, by their bad temper, drove their husbands out of their homes to get drunk on the outside. "He thought the wives reproved more affection and gentleness towards their husbands, there would be far less drunkenness." Think of *that*, too, wives and mothers—for a great truth inheres in it.

OUR readers will doubtless recollect the atrocious wholesale massacre of negroes by a horde of infuriated Louisiana rebels, at Colfax, in that State, last April. The trial of the prisoners is now progressing. The testimony against the accused is fearfully conclusive. The evidence develops terribly revolting cruelty, scarcely paralleled in the annals of crime. It is believed that nearly all the prisoners will be convicted—in which event the *Post* will be afforded another excellent opportunity of insisting upon the release of all Ku-Klux imprisoned by the federal government.

NEW ORLEANS is considerably excited over the recent receipt of some twenty thousand bushels of anthracite coal from mines on the Arkansas river, claimed by the press of the Crescent City to be equal in quality to the coal of this State. It is affirmed that this coal can be laid down at New Orleans for five dollars per ton, which is less than half the price for anthracite in that market. If, after full experiment, this Arkansas coal should be found equal to or anywhere approaching in value our Pennsylvania anthracite, it will prove an event of no little importance to the commerce of that city.

WHILST affairs in Utah, legally and politically, can hardly be much worse than they are, it is gratifying to know that, apart from the troubles which attach to the remaining "twin relic," the outlook for the Territory is as promising as could be desired. Large amounts of capital are said to be seeking investment in mining enterprises there, the statistics of the past year showing this property to be among the best of its class in the country. The sooner the barbarous blot which defaces that Territory is wiped out of existence, the better alike for its prosperity and for the good name of the republic.

THE Albany correspondent of the Buffalo *Express* furnishes that paper with another representative instance of Democratic "economy," as compared with Republican "extravagance." It figures as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Assembly employees in 1871 | 232 |
| Assembly employees in 1874 | 102 |
| Balance in favor of Republicans | 130 |

—showing that the employees of the Republican Assembly of 1874 are less by one-half than those of the Democratic Assembly of 1871, and yet there are no complaints of want of help. It is well for the people everywhere to make a note of such comparisons as this—they illustrate the sincerity of Democratic professions of economy and retrenchment so beautifully.

RUDOLPH BLUMENBURG was a valued detective in the employ of the leaders of the "Liberals" in 1872—in which capacity he victimized them out of a large portion of their North Carolina campaign funds. RUDOLPH BLUMENBURG has just departed from Washington, in which city he had for some months been practicing a series of bold and ingenious frauds upon brokers who negotiated loans for holders of securities, and others, leaving behind him a number of mourning victims from whom he has reaped a profit of from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars, who have no other recourse against him than a suit for breach of trust. He seems to have early learned, and tenaciously remembered the philosophy of his quondam political employers.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says a strong effort is being made in Congress in favor of reducing and making specific the duties on best cast steel. It originated with the New England manufacturers of edged-tools, and spread to the West. Some two weeks ago Congressman PIERCE, of Massachusetts, introduced a petition for this purpose, claiming to have been signed by manufacturers throughout the country, representing over one hundred million dollars capital. They claim that their customers demand goods in which English steel has been used, especially in edge tools, and they must satisfy this demand as to material, although they pay, under the present duties, about four cents more a pound for English than the American would cost them. There is little doubt of the fact that, for all purposes except the manufacture of fine edged-tools, the steel made here is as good as any made abroad; and although the present duty may be high, yet if it is necessary by the full protection and development of our steel interests, which are still in their infancy, we think it ought to be retained, at least for the present.

### APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The following is the Apportionment bill, as reported Tuesday, in Senate, by Mr. RUTAN:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

1—The First, Second and Twenty-sixth wards, Philadelphia.
2—The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh wards, Philadelphia.
3—The Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards, Philadelphia.
4—The Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, Philadelphia.
5—The Fifteenth and Twenty-ninth wards, Philadelphia.
6—The Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth wards, Philadelphia.
7—The Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards, Philadelphia.
8—The Nineteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards, Philadelphia.
9—Delaware county.
10—Bucks.
11—Montgomery.
12—Berks.
13—The city of Lancaster and the twenty-one adjoining districts.
14—The rest of the county of Lancaster.
15—Dauphin.
16—Lehigh.
17—Lebanon.
18—Northampton.
19—Chester.
20—The cities of Scranton and Carbondale and nineteen districts adjoining.
21—The rest of Luzerne county.
22—Carbon, Monroe and Pike.
23—Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming.
24—Lycoming, Montour and Columbia.
25—Tioga, Potter and McKean.
26—Susquehanna and Wayne.
27—Union, Snyder and Northumberland.
28—Juniata.
29—Pottsville and twenty-five adjoining districts.
30—Township of Schuylkill county.
31—Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata.
32—Cumberland and Adams.
33—Franklin and Perry.
34—Clinton, Clearfield and Centre.
35—Blair and Cambria.
36—Somerset, Bedford and Fulton.
37—Indiana and Jefferson.
38—Cameron, Elk, Clarion and Forest.
39—Westmoreland.
40—Fayette and Greene.
41—Mercer and Lawrence.
42—The City of Allegheny, Bellevue, Sewickley borough, Reserve, Kilbuck and Ohio townships.
43—The First to the Fourteenth and the Twenty-third wards of Pittsburgh.
44—The Fifteenth to Twenty-second and the Thirty-seventh wards, the boroughs and townships between the rivers and north of rivers, except what are in the Forty-second district.
45—The Twenty-fourth to Thirty-sixth wards and rest of South Side.
46—Beaver and Washington.
47—Armstrong and Butler.
48—Warren and Venango.
49—Erie.
50—Crawford.

At the general election in 1874 Senators will be chosen for two years in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth districts.

At the election in 1875, Senators will be chosen for one year in the First, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-sixth and Forty-ninth districts.

At the election in 1876, Senators will be chosen in all the districts—those from the ever-numbered districts for two years and from the odd-numbered districts for four years.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia, 15 districts: | | Erie, 3 districts: | |
| I. 1st and 2d wards. | 2 | I. City of Erie | 1 |
| II. Rest of 2d ward. | 1 | II. Rest of county | 3—4 |
| III. 3d and 4th w'ds. | 2 | Fayette | 3 |
| IV. 5th and 7th w'ds | 3 | Forest | 1 |
| V. 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th wards | 4 | Franklin | 3 |
| VI. 11th and 12th wards | 2 | Fulton | 1 |
| VII. 13th and 14th wards | 2 | Greene | 2 |
| VIII. 15th ward | 3 | Huntingdon | 2 |
| IX. 27th ward | 2 | Indiana | 2 |
| X. 16th and 20th wards | 3 | Jefferson | 2 |
| XI. 17th and 18th wards | 3 | Juniata | 1 |
| XII. 19th ward | 3 | Lancaster, 3 dist's: | |
| XIII. 21st, 22d, 23d and 25th wards | 4 | I. Lancaster City | 1 |
| XIV. 26th and 29th wards | 2—38 | II. 19 districts, adjoining | 2 |
| XV. 28th ward | 2 | III. 13 other dist's | 1 |
| Adams | 2 | Lawrence | 2 |
| Allegheny, five districts: | | Lebanon | 2 |
| I. City of Allegheny | 3 | Lehigh | 2 |
| II. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th wards, Pittsburgh | 2 | Luzerne, 8 districts: | |
| III. 5th, 9th, 10th and 12 h wards, Pittsburgh | 1 | I. Wilkesbarre | 1 |
| IV. Rest of Pittsburgh | 4 | II. 15 districts adjoining | 2 |
| V. Rest of county | 4—14 | III. 13 other dist's | 1 |
| Armstrong | 2 | IV. 10 other dist's | 1 |
| Beaver | 2 | V. 10 other dist's | 1 |
| Bedford | 2 | VI. Scranton | 2 |
| Blair | 2 | VII. Pittston and 9 districts | 2 |
| Bucks | 4 | VIII. Rest of county | 1—9 |
| Butler | 2 | McKean | 1 |
| Berks, 3 districts: | | Mercer | 3 |
| I. City of Reading | 2 | Mifflin | 1 |
| II. Rest of Berks | 4—6 | Monroe | 1 |
| Cambria | 1 | Montgomery | 5 |
| Cameron | 1 | Montour | 2 |
| Carbon | 1 | Northampton | 3 |
| Centre | 2 | Northumberland | 2 |
| Chester | 4 | Perry | 1 |
| Clarion | 2 | Pike | 1 |
| Clearfield | 1 | Schuylkill, 4 dists: | |
| Clinton | 1 | Three districts comprising 30th Senatorial district | 3 |
| Columbia | 1 | Senatorial district | 1 |
| Crawford | 2 | 29th Senatorial district | 1 |
| Cumberland | 2 | Somerset | 2 |
| Dauphin, 2 dists: | | Snyder | 1 |
| I. Harrisburg | 1 | Sullivan | 1 |
| II. Rest of county | 3 | Susquehanna | 2 |
| Delaware | 2 | Tioga | 1 |
| Elk | 1 | Union | 1 |
| | | Venango | 2 |
| | | Warren | 1 |
| | | Washington | 3 |
| | | Westmoreland | 3 |
| | | York | 4 |
| | | Total | 201 |

### INTERNATIONAL SENSITIVENESS.

We were once present in a company consisting of three or four Americans, two Germans and one Englishman, when the Briton suddenly gave signs of being grievously offended. The cause of offense was a secret to the Americans of the party, but the effect was so manifest, the Englishman's indignation, though clearly restrained by good breeding, was still so evident that the scene became every moment more disagreeable. Ample apologies were at command; apologies unconditional and without limit, but who could apologize where no one could imagine or conjecture what word or circumstance had caused the affront? And nobody liked to ask for an explanation, as it was easy to see that such a request might only prove fresh ground of anger, an addition of injury to insult. After a few minutes, however, the Englishman's countenance betrayed by a word the cause of his indignation. While telling an anecdote of Old Dr. BYLES, of Boston, one of the Americans present had made what was thought an exulting allusion to the battle of Bunker's Hill! The Englishman thus offended was not a fool, but a gentleman of sense and education, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, who filled a position of great responsibility. He was besides a Liberal in politics and more than ordinarily gentle and courteous in character and manners. Nor may it be supposed that he felt any particular sensitiveness about a defeat of his countrymen in battle three quarters of a century before, especially as he would have readily admitted that, at Bunker Hill they deserved defeat. The simple truth was that he fancied the allusion to have been made for the purpose of insulting him; it was the supposed intention and not the mere words he resented. The speaker, and indeed all the Americans present were almost entire strangers to him, and he had no doubt heard, thousands of times, that citizens of the United States, both at home and abroad, especially abroad, were in the habit of asserting their own national superiority in offensive ways. We may add that when, after several hours, the Englishman had withdrawn, completely satisfied that he had wholly misunderstood the allusion to Bunker Hill, the Germans of the company confessed how shocked, in sympathy for "the proud Briton," they had felt upon hearing the "arrogant language about the great defeat," as they were of course becomingly gratified by the altogether pacific issue of the awkward affair.

Nobody need tell us that the story is one of much ado about nothing. Possibly it is, or may fairly enough be thus interpreted by those who want matter for derision. But the statement may also bear another meaning, as it illustrates the misconstruction to which the most quiet and *naïve* expression of our national self-consciousness may expose us. And this is a subject of some practical interest in connection with the proposed international celebration of the centennial anniversary of the republic. In combining, as has been proposed, an exposition of universal industry and art with a grand republican festival in honor of the nation's growth in a century, we surely contemplate hardly anything less magnificent and imposing than to induce all civilized peoples to unite and exult with us in what might achievement. When LOUIS NAPOLEON resolved to have at Paris an exposition surpassing whatever of the kind had gone before, his object evidently was to magnify his capital and glorify his empire. But certainly he did not openly proclaim any such purpose; he would thus have counteracted and helped to defeat his own plan. We, however, have felt no scruple on the subject. There was no reason for scruple, as it seemed. We believe in popular government, and desire all nations to come and see what popular government, popular education and untiring energy have been able to accomplish in a hundred years. Years before the great occasion, some of us possibly anticipated with delight the admiration, perhaps the envy with which foreigners of all nations would gaze upon the splendid spectacle. Some may even have hoped that multitudes of the subjects of Kings and Kaisers, convinced by republican example of the uselessness of royal functionaries, would either fling them aside at once, or prepare gradually to dispense with them.

But even though no such hopes may have been cherished, even though no views of republican propagandism may have been entertained, perhaps to many foreigners they would appear to be implied in the project of an international exposition as a means of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the nation. Then the least arrogant and least demonstrative nation could hardly commemorate suitably any great national event without making displays and putting forth pretensions, which foreigners could not be expected to regard with much sympathy. Though Americans have within the last few years taken much to self-criticism and self-depreciation, they still cannot be regarded as a meek people; they can also be sufficiently demonstrative on suitable occasions, and it is little likely that they could celebrate the hundredth anniversary of their independence without some exhibitions decidedly disagreeable to a portion of the guests whom an international exhibition would bring to the country. If, on the other hand, we curbed the spirit of patriotic exultation, if in deference to the feelings, the conceivable feelings of visitors, we put a damper on our national enthusiasm, the effect, in popular estimation at least, would be injurious to the success of the celebration. It is perhaps remarkable that this difficulty in the way of the proposed mode of celebrating the Centennial was not thought of from the first. It cannot fairly be regarded as utterly insignificant.

### "THE GREAT TWALMLEY."

Whether, like COLERIDGE'S friend, Mr. BRADLAUGH always reverentially takes off his hat when he mentions his own distinguished name, we do not know, but Mr. BRADLAUGH is unquestionably the warmest admirer Mr. BRADLAUGH has. Some readers may not yet have learned that BRADLAUGH was terribly disturbed in mind by the sudden dissolution of Parliament. He had several engagements of his lecturing tour still to fulfill, when he heard of the event. He had made no secret either of his intention to be a candidate, or of the certainty of his election as a member of the next Parliament. Indeed the object of his visit to this country was to get money to defray the unavoidable expenses of the election. In other words, BRADLAUGH gave Americans an opportunity to contribute, at the rate of fifty cents apiece, to the overthrow of the monarchy and to the establishment of an atheistic republic in Great Britain. He did not appeal to American benevolence, however, as he gave *quid pro quo*; those who contributed to the fund received, if they pleased to listen, a considerable budget of facts concerning the alleged vices and abuses of monarchical and aristocratic rule. His budget of "facts concerning the vices and abuses of the Divine government of the world, designed to show that there is no such government," Mr. BRADLAUGH seems to have kept to himself while on this side of the Atlantic. The truth no doubt was that he feared a conflict or collision of sentiments among his American hearers. Somewhat to his surprise doubtless, he found himself well received here and made much of as a reformer by people who would have been shocked at his avowal of atheism, and he therefore, like the philosopher of old, accommodated himself to temporary circumstances by keeping his peculiar theology under his mantle.

But we have wandered from the point, Mr. BRADLAUGH'S surprise and disgust on hearing that Parliament had been dissolved. An election would take place immediately, and here was he three thousand or more miles from the scene. He had got the needful funds, but the money could do him no good so far away from the people of Northampton, who, he knew, were burning to see him in Parliament as their representative, but could not be expected to return him except after the usual methods. In any view of the situation it must have been unpleasant; why BRADLAUGH fairly glowed with indignation, he explained in a letter to the *Tribune* written just before he left our shores, with some faint hope of reaching home in time. He believed that Mr. GLADSTONE, aware of the certainty of BRADLAUGH'S election, if in England, and trembling for the throne and the altar, if BRADLAUGH once had the opportunity of assailing them from the vantage ground of a seat in Parliament, had dissolved Parliament in the hope that another could be chosen before the redoubtable champion of republicanism and atheism could make his appeal to the people!

Some of those who read the farewell letter very likely took this explanation to be a dull jest, perhaps a clumsy attempt to imitate the extravagance of what is called American humor, but those who thus understood it were, it seems, mistaken. He has repeated the explanation in England, where it has afforded much amusement as a comical exhibition of self-conceit. The truth is, as results have proved, Mr. BRADLAUGH could not even have been a candidate for Northampton, if he had never left England, while there is no reason to suppose that he would have had the shadow of a chance anywhere else. According to a London letter in the *Tribune* of Monday, Mr. BRADLAUGH'S disciples are few and politically insignificant. Strictly speaking, says the letter, there is no republican party in England: a statement made on satisfactory evidence, months ago, in these columns in a short notice of Mr. B.'s mission among us. The letter farther states that in England Mr. BRADLAUGH is more widely known as an atheist than as a republican, and that the weekly paper edited by him is mostly taken up with theological and ecclesiastical discussions. As "to the great majority of Englishmen an atheist is an odious person," his theological views would alone suffice to indicate his insignificance as a political reformer.

Mr. BRADLAUGH'S reception by certain parties in this country, and the spirit and tenor of his lectures, have given rise in many minds, to a very erroneous estimate of his position and reputation at home. It is also to be expected that his sayings and doings will in future, from time to time, find place in the American newspapers, and for these reasons it is well that prevalent errors concerning him should be corrected.

PEOPLE who smile incredulous or amused at the allegation, so continually made, that the Holy Father is a prisoner in his own palace, sometimes forget to think of the very important consequences which may depend upon the acceptance or the rejection of the statement. The great argument in favor of the temporal power, an argument often urged in diets, houses of deputies and parliaments even by Protestant statesmen, is the necessity of the sovereign character and position as an element in the Pope's personal and official independence. As regards the course of events in Europe, much will probably depend upon the disposition and tendencies of the man who shall succeed PIUS IX., and it will be a vital question whether he was properly chosen, especially whether the cardinals who elected him were entirely free in the exercise of their great office. In anticipation of the momentous election, therefore, as well as for other reasons, lively interest attaches to the actual status of the Pope, whether or no he is in any sense a prisoner?

Some weeks ago, as most readers will remember, in a consistory held for the purpose, His Holiness nominated twelve new cardinals, six of them Italians and six of other nationalities. In a circular letter addressed to the representatives of Italy in foreign countries, Signor VISCONTI VENOSTA, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at once challenged attention to the absolute freedom with which the self-styled prisoner had acted in the premises. The single act of sovereignty in religious matters, that is, in matters pertaining to his office, from which the Pope had, up to that time, abstained, was the nomination of Cardinals, and this act he had at length performed, thus proving to the world that, under the law of guarantees fixing the relations of the Holy See and the kingdom of Italy, the Head of the Church can, in absolute freedom, exercise all the functions of his high dignity. In favor of some of the nominations for the cardinalate influence had been exerted by several foreign powers, "in accordance with traditional and respectable usage," while the Italian government, faithful to the guarantees, had scrupulously refused to initiate the example. The Minister of Foreign Affairs then reiterated the assurance that, when the time shall come for the Cardinals to meet in conclave and elect a Pope, they also will enjoy absolute freedom. "The government of the king" will refuse to meddle with their choice.

IN MONDAY'S COMMERCIAL we published some statistics, taken from the New York *Bulletin*, showing that, while our gain in population from 1860 to 1870 had been only twenty-three per cent., the increase in manufacturing capital was over one hundred per cent., and in the value of goods produced one hundred and twenty-five per cent., proving that it has been found an exceedingly profitable employment of capital. The same paper furnishes some interesting data concerning our production of worsted goods, which before the war was confined almost entirely to printed delaines and a few coarse knit articles. Now, several large mills are employed in producing a variety of worsted dress goods, in successful competition with the manufactures of England, France and Germany. According to the imperfect census returns of 1870, there were 102 manufacturing establishments of this character in operation; employing 6,128 looms; 596,617 spindles; 12,920 hands; $10,085,778 capital; consuming 17,154,361 lbs of wool annually; using $14,308,198 worth of raw materials; paying wages amounting to $4,368,857, and producing manufactured goods of the value of $22,090,341, yet so unimportant was this branch in 1860, that it was not deemed deserving of mention in the census of that year. A similar growth may be instanced in the case of silk manufactures, connected with which there were in 1870 eighty-six establishments in the whole country, turning out goods valued at $12,210,662, while in 1860 the value of the product was only about $2,000,000. The steel trade also was too insignificant for the census of 1860 to bestow even a word upon it; and yet in 1870 there were thirty establishments employed in the manufacture, making an annual product valued at $9,609,986. The *Bulletin* is a staunch free trade paper, and hence, very naturally, it has little or nothing to say concerning the politico-economic philosophy of this large achievement. But its figures concerning the rapid improvement which has taken place in these and other of our manufacturing industries during the past ten or twelve years, themselves constitute an unanswerable vindication of the late protective principle.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has addressed an important letter to the President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, in answer to a formal communication from that body, on the subject of certain modifications of the customs revenue system which are considered desirable by it, and which it is proposed to bring to the attention of Congress. Secretary RICHARDSON shows that the present tariff, exclusive of the free list, embraces more than one thousand articles under about one hundred and fifty general classifications, and that while the major part of these are subject to ad valorem rates, many are subject also to specific duties, and that these again depend upon various elements of classification. Iron, and manufactures thereof, exclusive of railroad iron, are assessed under about one hundred and twenty different descriptions or particular classifications. Of these, thirty-six pay ad valorem rates and the remainder specific; several pay both; and as to others there is a proviso that the specific duties shall in no case amount to less than a certain ad valorem rate. Iron and other wire are embraced under twenty different descriptions, of which eight pay a combined specific and ad valorem duty. Of woolens, woolen and worsted manufactures, flannels, &c., there are sixty-four descriptions which pay combined rates. Linens, the duties on which range from thirty to forty per cent. ad valorem, depend for their value upon differences, trivial in their character, and not easily ascertained, such as the number of threads, the relative fineness of threads, &c. These illustrations show the inherent difficulty of making a practical application of the plan suggested by the New York Chamber of Commerce, except after a revision of the tariff, which would subject all dutiable articles to either specific or ad valorem rates. So long as many of the principal imports are subject to combined duties, any measure of the character proposed would be to a large extent impracticable; while if specific duties were generally substituted for ad valorem rates, it would be, to that extent, unnecessary.

WHATEVER the reason may be, the fact is indisputable that, in exactly the numerical ratio of the strength of the Democratic party in the Southern States, does its tendency to proscriptive Confederatism assume an open and undisguised form. Thus, in Kentucky, where the Democratic majority ranges all the way from thirty-five to seventy thousand, no Democrat who was not a rebel can longer find standing-room in the party; he may call himself a Democrat, and cast his vote for its candidates; but this is the extreme limit of his rights—as was fully shown during the proceedings of the recent Democratic State Convention, called to nominate a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. So, too, in Texas. In that State the Republican Superintendent of Public Instruction, who had sixteen months to serve, and the Republican Commissioner of Education, whose term of office does not expire until next July, have both been forcibly displaced by the new Democratic State authorities. Eight Republican Judges in that State have also been arraigned upon fictitious charges before the Legislature, to be impeached out of office. Of course all this high-handed business is undertaken for the sole purpose of filling the various State offices with rebel tools. We begin, now, to understand what Governor COKE meant when, during his canvass for the Governorship, he told his auditors that he hated the United States flag, and should teach his children to hate it, as the symbol of his and their degradation; for it is beyond question that the present government of that State is a Bourbon tyranny, administered by men whose hearts are seething with hatred toward the United States, its flag, its institutions and its friends.

THE Chaplain of the United States Senate lately prayed for deliverance from the present reign of slander, meanderings and low personal abuse, and well he might. Washington is the great center to which all libelers and blackguards are attracted. Papers of the sensational class do not consider themselves properly officered unless they have a special correspondent in Washington who will make his news, if he cannot find any, and who will conjure up all sorts of accusations against public men and hold them up to public ridicule and contempt. In consequence, Washington City is swarming with a tribe of low calumniators who make the telegraphic columns of their papers lively with manufactured stories of acts never committed, of words never spoken, and of purposes never entertained. It is all well enough to pray for deliverance from such reprobates; but there will be no deliverance until some of these lying scandal-mongers are lodged in the penitentiary.

### The Situation of Trade.

From the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.

All trade halls and hesitates at the commencement of the sixth month of panic. Money may be easier than it was a month or three months ago, but *there is no business*. Undoubtedly this condition of affairs is largely owing to the uncertainty which clouds the financial future, and largely to an absolute scarcity of money and shrinkage of credits. Both these causes—the financial uncertainty and the financial scarcity—check all enterprise. Congress can remove these impediments by, *first*, settling all doubt as to the quality and quantity of the currency we are to have, and, *second*, by permitting the country to have as much currency as the needs of business require. Five months of stagnation should suffice to make plain to every Congressman that the panic was the result of a scarcity, and that it may be protracted five or fifteen months longer if the currency problem be not rightly and speedily disposed of. The country longs to be *at work*. Capital and enterprise wait upon Congress; labor, ill-paid and often unemployed, waits upon capital. Let Congress make haste.

In the iron trade there is, however, a special reason for continued dullness in addition to the reasons already mentioned. The railroad companies hesitate to make their usual yearly contracts for rails and other iron supplies, and as they consume about one-half of all the iron the country produces and buys abroad, the interruption to the iron business from this source alone is simply overwhelming. Like other interests, the companies are waiting for a solution of the financial question, but they are also waiting, let it be stated, to see whether the prices of iron will not fall to yet lower figures than are now asked. We are told, for instance, that railroads believe the bottom price of rails has yet been reached.

We believe that the bottom price of rails *has* been reached. The railroad companies can now contract for iron rails at $60 to $62 at the mills, and we believe that these good rails can not be made with a profit even at the present low prices for labor and pig iron. Before they will undertake to make rails at lower prices, many of the best rails in the country will not make rails at all. If rails could be afforded for less than $60, we may be sure that offers to make them at lower figures would be plenty, for the rail capacity of the country is at present unfortunately far beyond its necessities, and competition is likely to be brisker than it has ever been. But no competition in the manufacture of rails can ever be carried so far as to make them at a loss. They could not much longer give any excuse for such foolishness. Sixty dollars may therefore be regarded as the *bottom* price of good rails for 1874.

We may be told, as we have been told, that iron ores will be lower, and therefore pig iron will be lower, and that with cheaper pig iron there will be cheaper rails. Here again we believe that the railroad companies are in error. Iron Mountain ore is sold in St. Louis at $8, and we understand that first-class Lake Superior specular ore is offered to be put down at Cleveland at $9 50. These prices may not be so low as is desirable, but they represent a decline of twenty per cent. from the prices which prevailed a year ago, and it is not probable that a further decline sufficient to affect materially the cost of making iron will occur. All know that fuel will not go to lower figures, and that the wages of labor cannot further be reduced. How, then, is pig iron to be produced any cheaper than it now is? Nor is there any living profit in it at present prices. As an illustration of the feeling among furnacemen, take the case of the Crane Iron Company. The wages of their workmen were reduced a few months ago 30 per cent., to the prices paid in 1872, before the rise in iron. The men struck last week for an advance of 20 per cent., but the company preferred that every one of their six stacks should be blown out rather than accede to the demand. The company are not now making a pound of iron, and the men are not successful in obtaining work elsewhere. If it had been deemed desirable to continue making iron at present prices, the company would have granted the advance of 20 per cent.

It ought to be plain to the comprehension of every man that *everything* connected with the iron trade long ago touched a bottom price—rails, pig iron, bar iron, labor, etc. Consumers of iron can gain nothing by longer holding off, and they may lose much. The iron makers have no better terms to offer. Between two opinions furnaces and rolling mills are standing idle, and railroad material is wearing out. Meantime the Senate declares itself in emphatic terms in favor of more currency.

A thrifty New England girl has invented a compartment pot, in which corned beef, fresh codfish, potatoes and plum pudding can all be boiled at the same time. She will be married soon.

Some weather. In Washington, last week, crocuses and violets were blooming in the open air, and the scarlet japonica was bursting into leaf and blossom.

## IRON MANUFACTURE.

### Mr. Thomas S. Blair's Direct Process.

### A Great Achievement for Pittsburgh

On Thursday evening, 26th of February, Mr. Thomas S. Blair, (of the firm of Shoenberger, Blair & Co., of this city,) at the special request of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, read before that body in the Cooper Institute, New York, one of the most remarkable papers upon the production of iron and steel which has ever been made public in this or any other country. So great an impression did the reading of the paper produce, and so highly important seem the facts detailed in it, that the New York *Times* copied it entire in its Saturday edition, and also remarked editorially on Friday:

We think that even the general reader will find Mr. Blair's paper on the "direct process" in iron manufacture to be anything but dry reading. That paper, read at the American Institute of Mining Engineers yesterday, refers to a revolution in the production of iron and steel even greater than that introduced by Bessemer some fifteen years ago. The "direct process" proposes to accomplish nothing less than making wrought iron cheaper than pig, by extracting the former direct from the ore by simpler and more economical means than are now employed for the first stages of iron manufacture in the ordinary blast furnace. It is the highest testimony to the energy and intelligence which are being devoted to the American iron trade that a problem which the most advanced British metallurgists have given up as practically insoluble, should be in course of solution on this side of the Atlantic. If Mr. Blair's application of the "direct process" be as easy of general adoption as would appear from his very clear exposition of the theory, he will help to revolutionize not only the iron trade, but a good many other branches of industry intimately connected with it.

We have not space at the whole of Mr. Blair's paper, but we publish a carefully prepared abstract, giving the main points, which will enable the general reader to comprehend the methods of working the direct process:

I feel a certain sense of responsibility in bringing before you the subject of the direct process in iron manufacture. I am aware that in such a body as I have now the honor of addressing, there are few who are not already so well informed upon its past history that it would be a weariness to them to listen to anything else than an account of practical success. Yet, to claim that success, involves so much that if I do not make good my claim I deservedly expose myself to severe criticism.

The whole literature of the art, so far as relates to the direct process, is, up to this time, but a history of failure. It is safe to say that more money, time and talent has been fruitlessly spent in the pursuit of this object than in all the other unsuccessful efforts in the whole line of iron metallurgy. A distinguished authority in Patent law has remarked that "the inventive records of the United States and of foreign countries are filled with the waifs and abandoned relics of these abortive struggles."

Dr. Percy, whose great work may be taken as an epitome of all that was worth mention, whether useful or curious, in iron metallurgy up to the date of its publication (1864), after giving elaborate accounts of various attempts at the direct process, comes to his own opinion of all that had been then effected into a brief but summary comment upon a pamphlet of one of the sanguine inventors who had said: "It was proposed in the present mode of working iron ores, whether rich or poor, is not the most rational or economic one, although almost the only one in general use. Why convert iron already malleable into cast iron, to be re-converted, at much labor and cost, into malleable iron again."

To this Dr. Percy rejoins: "These questions are extremely obvious. They have been repeatedly proposed before, but never yet satisfactorily answered."

* * * * *

The British Iron and Steel Institute may certainly be taken as embodying the latest and most advanced ideas in everything that relates to iron metallurgy. At its meeting in London, March 19, 1872, the discussion which arose concerning the Danks puddling furnace brought out incidentally an expression of opinion on the direct process from some of its most eminent members. Mr. Edward Riley said: "As regards making wrought iron direct from the ore, he believed there was certainly very little hope of that being carried out practically or profitably. He thought no one could conceive any method more simple than the present process, which consisted mainly in the blast furnace for the purpose of reducing them, and he was sure that all improvements in iron should commence with the pig iron. They could make it in any quantity, and they ought to start there. He could not conceive of any other process of making iron cheaper."

* * * * *

These views appear to have been acquiesced in by the members present generally. At their meeting in April, 1873, Dr. C. W. Siemens read a paper which, from the distinguished position of its author, and the character of its reception by the meeting, may certainly be supposed to represent the condition at that date of the art of iron-making in Great Britain, so far as relates to the direct process. After describing the various attempts made by him to bring the direct process into practice, and explaining the reasons which induced him to abandon them, one after the other, he uses these words:

"The experiences convinced me that the successful application of reduced ores could not be accomplished through their conversion into spongy metal, and fully explained to me the want of success which has attended the previous efforts of Gurlay, Danks, Yates and others to procure iron direct from the ore."

He then describes a new method and apparatus wherein he begins by abandoning one of the cardinal features of a truly direct process, a feature pointed out by Dr. Hunt in an extract I have already quoted, viz: that the reduction of the oxide of iron can be obtained at a heat much below that required for its subsequent fusion. Dr. Siemens, despairing of realizing this feature, begins, in his new process, by fusing the oxide.

"But setting aside all these, I come down to the present hour and present place, and our own country, and I ask you here present, who are familiar with all the industries of the nation, whether you have had knowledge of any direct process for the production alike of iron and steel now carried on upon a working scale as a successful rival of the ordinary indirect methods?"

* * * * *

Now, when one considers that the immense results which flow from the successful achievement of the direct process, as understood by all scientific men, and have been by them so understood for years past, it seems like presumption to attempt to carry off a prize which all have hitherto despaired of, or, seeking, have failed to win.

It seems so plain, so easy, yet has still remained as it were, just out of reach.

There must be, one would say, some hidden but insuperable difficulty, else the problem had long since been solved. Consider for a moment how inviting a field it is. Nature provides us with the metal we want chemically combined with oxygen, and mechanically mingled with other substances. Let us withdraw this oxygen from the iron only, leaving the rest as compounds, it alone being elementary. Next, let us melt the product, so that the iron shall—simply by difference of gravity—be separated from the dross, and then poured into proper molds. Here we have but two steps, each of great apparent simplicity —first, reduction; second, fusion. Such is the ideal, which by contrast makes the old system appear so crude, unscientific, and roundabout, that the term "direct" applied to the new method sounds like the promise of a great and beneficent revolution.

We know that carbon at a certain low heat will dissociate the iron and the oxygen, yet leave the

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, March 7, 1874.

of keeping the money in the Treasury, and the other in favor of returning it to China to be used in the interest of education. No action was taken by the committee, and between the two adverse interests opposing it, the prospect for the claimants is not of the most favorable character.

**Opposition to Sale of Gold.**

The order of the Secretary of the Treasury to sell four millions of gold does not meet with favor from the business community at large. Dispatches received here take the ground that these sales will do no good, as the currency realized from them goes into the Treasury and is locked up and put out again as the Secretary sees fit to the disturbance of business. The universal demand is for Congress to define more explicitly the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury in the sale of gold and the use of the reserves.

**Lease Legislation.**

A bill was passed by the House of Representatives on Tuesday, to use an unexpended balance in the Treasury Department, amounting to over two hundred thousand dollars, for the construction of the San Francisco branch mint building. Mr. Beck and others objected to it on the ground that it was illegal. A few years ago a bill was passed providing that all balances of appropriations contained in annual appropriation bills and made specifically for the service of any fiscal year and remaining unexpended at the expiration of such fiscal year, shall only be applied to the payment of expenses properly incurred during that year, and such balances not needed for the object so passed shall be carried to the surplus fund. It was in direct violation of this law that the bill referred to was passed, because the money had already lapsed into the Treasury.

**Judge Story of Arkansas.**

In view of the fact that the petition asking for the impeachment of Judge Story, of Arkansas, is signed by some of the most prominent Republicans of that State; and that the delegation from that State in Congress is almost unanimous in favor of his removal, there has been a good deal of remark upon the fact that Mr. Garfield objected to Mr. Sener's resolution for the employment of a clerk and for additional powers, in order that they might investigate this very case. The Attorney General has himself stated that most outrageous frauds have been perpetrated in Western Arkansas, and all through the connivance of the judge of that district. Mr. Sener's resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations to inquire whether it was necessary to make the appropriation asked for, and that committee has not yet reported it back. The Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice is unanimous in the opinion that if there ever was a case that demanded investigation, it is that of the Western district of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1874.

**PERQUISITES OF NEW YORK CUSTOMS OFFICERS.**

Jayne, who recently resigned the position of special agent of the United States Treasury Department, has left with the Committee on Ways and Means a statement of the fines, penalties and forfeitures distributed to Collectors, Naval Officers and Surveyors of the port of New York from April 8th, 1861, to November 30th, 1873, from which it appears that there were paid to Collector Graham $64,000; to Simeon Draper, $55,000; Preston King and special deputy, $33,000; Henry A. Smythe, $102,000; Moses H. Grinnell, $41,000; Thomas Murphy $55,000; Chester A. Arthur, $56,000; Naval Officer George Denison, $11,900; Moses F. Odell, $42,000; John A. Dix, $10,000; Edwin A. Merritt, $41,000; Moses H. Grinnell, $52,000; A. N. Laflin, $34,000; Surveyor Rufus F. Andrews, $65,000; Abram Wakeman, $189,000; Alonzo B. Cornell, $137,000; George N. Sharpe, $3,000.

**CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE TAKES THE OATH.**

At noon to-day the Associate Justices, as usual, entered the Supreme Court room, Chief Justice Waite being in the rear. As the Associates, on the opening of court, occupied their seats, the Chief Justice took a chair at the desk of Mr. Middleton, clerk of the court. A few moments thereafter, the Clerk read aloud the commission of the President, when the Chief Justice read aloud the oath to be administered to him by the clerk, to which the clerk added, "so help you God," the Chief Justice subscribing. The Chief Justice then proceeded to his seat on the bench (having robed before appearing in court), the Associate Judges standing in his honor. The reading of opinion was then resumed from yesterday by Justice Field. There was a large attendance of members of the bar and others in the court room.

**GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS OF UNION PACIFIC.**

The President to-day appointed the following government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad: James B. Wilson, 1st Iowa; J. H. Willard, of Nebraska; John C. Sullivan, Indiana; John A. Tibbetts, of Connecticut; and Frances B. Brewer, of New York; all for one year from March 11th, 1874.

**GROSEBECK GONE**

**beyond hope; Destitute without a constituency or a future: Thurman with the Cincinnati *Enquirer* clutching at his throat; Pugh already in oblivion, and young Tom Pugh, the Chevalier Bayard of them all, standing hat in hand, already bowing himself out of their company. What is to be done? A new slate must be made out—the Democratic map of Ohio must be reconstructed. "It was too bad," they all say, "that Groesbeck should have made such a mistake; he was to be our leader." Yes, really too bad; but Mr. Groesbeck never was your leader. He was never his own or anybody else's leader, except that being too large for the main chance in dollars and cents for himself. In this even he hesitates and does by means of third parties and with insincere pretexts what is base for him to do in person himself; and when he is caught he again protests and insincerely regrets and says it was a "mistake." As a Senator in the Legislature; as a Democratic member of the lower House of Congress; as a member of the Peace Congress of 1861, and as the defender of Andy Johnson, the only public positions Mr. Groesbeck ever held, he always surrounded himself with an icy exclusiveness—a sort of glittering respectibility that led the people to believe him capable of very great things. A political adventurer he has never been willing to seek for what he most desired, and would never accept what was offered him. He might have been United States Senator instead of Allen, but he was too old, but would not. He might have been Governor instead of Allen, but would not. He might have been on the Greeley ticket for Vice President, but refused. The only prize that he was willing to accept was the Presidency, and even when that was talked of he coquetted with the thought, and spoke of his dignified reluctance to be put in the position, which he was loth to leave. Last summer Cunningham, the hero of the Democratic diversion, went to him or a letter of sympathy. He was cold, and so skillfully did he cut and run on both sides of the question, that while Cunningham was using it at one end of the State in support of the new party, the *Enquirer* at the other end had it at the head of its column in defense of the old. Always an oracle, his utterances were more than Delphic in their significance; giving forth great groans of wisdom, you could never tell what he intended to learn what he most desired, until that one day last week when he came into the council chamber in Cincinnati and said he had "made a mistake." And that finished Mr. Groesbeck's career.**

**Alas, what iconoclasts we all are! How we hew out our idols of wood and clay and tempered them in our tempests only to pull them down again and tear them into fragments! How we make unto ourselves graven images, that we may destroy and put them out of sight forever.** GUILDROYLE.

**Organs of Calumny.**

**[From the New York Times.]**

The President, in our dispatches of Saturday last, referred to a gross and most discreditable instance of personal warfare. When, in conjunction with well known philanthropic citizens, Gen. Grant opened a judicious and well intended method of reform in that most difficult branch, the dealing with the Indians, it might have been thought that even a Democratic journal would, for a brief period, cease its customary calumny, and wait for a fair trial of the new policy. The President, however, has thoroughly honest management of the matter in selecting the executive offices of the new administration over the Indians, applied to the American Missionary Association. This society, after careful consideration, recommended a man whose life had been consecrated to deeds of mercy and humanity, Rev. E. P. Smith, who had first been a missionary among the poor of New York, then a helper of the sick and wounded in the war, then a missionary among the Indians, in all positions he had shown himself energetic, judicious and self-forgetting. Without any solicitation on his part, he was recommended to the President, and was subsequently appointed Chief Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

From the very beginning of his administration Mr. Smith was the mark of every species of calumny and scandal. The disappointed contractors and the thievish agents whom the new reform kept from their swindling gains, began a fusilade of calumny and false accusation through the columns of every Democratic paper they could get access to against the new Commissioner. Every one of his acts was misrepresented. Lies without ceasing were told against him. All the "wit" of the Democratic journals was exhausted in picturing this "reverend swindler" and "philanthropic scoundrel." The Democratic press vied with itself in charges against him. His family were caricatured, and every species of personal scandal used against him. Mr. Smith bore all in silence, only asking his superiors for a court of investigation. As a gentleman of sensitive honor and spotless character, he felt, however, these blows in the keenest manner. His wife, who, for years, had lived as a devoted missionary among the Indian women, never even accompanying her husband to Washington, so devoted was she to her work of religion and humanity, could not bear this storm of scandal, as did its object. Her high-spirited and sensitive nature broke under it, and she became a lunatic, and was taken to an insane asylum. Her husband, all happiness shattered by the cruel personality of the press, kept bravely on at his work, and insisted on the investigation. The court was held, and the Commissioner was entirely acquitted. But, as the President says, not a journal in the partisan press, which for months had been hounding down this unfortunate man with false scandals, has now the magnanimity or justice even to mention his acquittal.

To blacken an honest man's character, to ruin the happiness of his home, to drive his wife to a lunatic asylum, to be the organs of vile calumnies and lying scandals, they were abundantly ready and eager. But to utter the honorable man's regret for injuries done to the innocent, or even to do the simplest justice, they have not as yet shown the slightest inclination or readiness. We cannot but think that such instances as this calumny, and such as the *Herald* is daily presenting, will finally disgust the honorable members of an honorable profession, and cause even "the organs of calumny" to abandon their vile employment.

## THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

### Meeting of the Executive Committee.

### Election of Officers--Rev. Cranage Explains.

The Prohibition Central Executive Committee of Allegheny county, met in the rooms of Temperance Alliance last evening, and was called to order by the Rev. J. J. Bender. Thomas H. Rahe offered prayer.

Under the head of unfinished business, three directors were elected, viz.: W. W. Greer, T. H. Rahe and W. B. Ross.

H. D. McGaw, from the committee on securing the largest vote ever cast in this county, reported progress, and said the document was in the course of preparation and would soon be completed. Sixteen wards were represented in Pittsburgh and five in Allegheny, and six townships and boroughs. The Thirty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, and Fourth ward, Allegheny, reported their organizations on a permanent basis. Several other wards would complete their organizations during the week.

Quite a lengthy discussion was indulged in as to the propriety of admitting the reporters. Mr. Bender was fearful the reporters would tell things that it would not be politic to let the public know.

Mr. W. B. Ross, spoke in favor of thorough freedom of the press. Mr. W. T. Powell was in favor of the reporters being present, and believed good would result therefrom. Mr. H. D. McGaw though harm would result if an attempt was made to exclude the representatives of the press. He was personally acquainted with quite a number of them and as a class they were gentlemanly and told the truth as often as any other class of men. He hoped no obstacle would be placed against their admittance at any time.

Rev. G. W. Cranage thought there was a difference among men, and also among reporters. He thought the COMMERCIAL reporters were honest and reliable, and their reports were truthful and correct. He also showed a leaning toward the "oldest," and believed they were capable of telling the truth if they applied themselves vigorously.

Meeting adjourned to meet on Monday, March 9th, at the same time and place.

H. D. MCGAW, Secretary.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, 1874.

If there is any question in finance and political economy that is settled it is that inconvertible and depreciated paper money is injurious to the interests of trade and is a public evil. It demoralizes the public by causing them to view almost all commercial transactions as little better than gambling, and, to use the language of Secretary McCulloch, Legislature. By some hocus pocus or other he secures an election, and with the fetid air he breathe, and the grimy mud of Columbus clinging to him, he thinks he has achieved a cheap immortality, and is a statesman forever more.

**OUR NEW FINANCIAL POLICY.**

With the era of the Restoration we must have a new financial scheme. Old things have passed away, and all has became new. We have six insane asylums, besides Deaf and Dumb, a Blind and an asylum for Imbecile Youth; two Reform Schools, a Soldiers' Orphans' Home and the penitentiary, all of them State institutions, and all to be supported from the State Treasury, and for the past three years $1,888,000, and were managed, as almost every one supposed, with as close economy as possible. This year the Appropriation bill comes in giving them $660,000, or a little more than half what was required during the past twelve months. The figures are cut down in the total, but no provision is made for working the problem of retrenchment out in detail. No one suggests how it is to be brought about. Whether the insane are to be turned loose, the blind sent out on the highways, the Reform Schools to the squalid vacancy of their former condition, or the orphans starved, no one dares to venture an opinion. It is enough to know that expenses are to be reduced one-half in the aggregate, to cause the plaudits of all the faithful to go up in praise of the inventors of this new policy. "The taxes must be reduced," says the Governor; and straightway two or three bills are introduced cutting down to the county levy, the State levy, the school levy, and the municipal levy, all of them full twenty per cent. "The taxes must be reduced" is the panacea prescribed by the whole college of party doctors, as the echo of the sententious order of the Sir Oracle of the Executive Department. "The taxes must be reduced," they all say; yet they make no provision for doing away with a single officer, county, township or State. "The taxes must be reduced," say they all again, yet no salaries are cut down; no improvements are abandoned, no contracts are annulled; nothing, in fact, is done to reduce the expenditures that make taxes necessary. It is simply stretching the blanket one way to find it shrinks up the other. No taxes are reduced, may be, but in their stead will rise up the Gorgon of a Floating Debt that in turn resolves itself into the chrysalis form of a Bonded Debt, with interest, and coupons, and sinking fund, and all those things as accessory. Cincinnati furnishes an awful example of this policy. It takes a levy of sixteen mills on the dollar of all her property to pay the running expenses of the city and make her improvements. For three years she has annually had more than three-fourths of that amount, in order to make up a showing of economy. Her floating debt has grown to over a million, and she is now trying to convert it into a bonded debt. Two years ago she asked permission to issue $300,000 in bonds for this purpose, but failed to get it; last year she came up again to ask for $600,000 and failed again, now she wants a million and will get it. So it will be in every county in the State. Reduce the taxes twenty per cent., and you only create a floating debt instead, and next winter another Legislature will be coming up here asking for permission to issue bonds to make up the deficit in running expenses.

**ESHELMAN**

**is the head teacher of this modern school of finance in the House, and all the boys, both little and big, look up to him as the embodiment of wisdom. A squatty little man with black, shiny clothes, and a shiny plug hat, with black shiny eyes and hair, a long body and short limbs, he reminds you of the Jack of Spades accidentally strayed out of the pack. He gets up in his seat and you involuntarily wonder in your mind who holds the King and Queen, and whether the ace has been dealt out; and if not, whether there may not be a small trump in the hands of somebody that will come in and take this trick, and by the sly bright shinin' as the sun. Eshelman has got this idea of reduction without retrenchment into his little round head, and will never get it out until every department in the State is reduced to bankruptcy. One may listen to his roar of platitudes and mumble of reform every day in the week, and every week in the year, and until he no wiser at the end of a year or a decade than he was when he commenced. And of such are the kingdom of the Restoration. They go around hunting up statesmen and financiers—not great ones, but level-headed ones—and they cannot find one, but little ones for a cent like Eshelman and his little tribe of Allen-sworshippers. And yet what shall they do? There's**

**GROESBECK GONE**

**beyond hope; Destitute without a constituency or a future: Thurman with the Cincinnati *Enquirer* clutching at his throat; Pugh already in oblivion, and young Tom Pugh, the Chevalier Bayard of them all, standing hat in hand, already bowing himself out of their company. What is to be done? A new slate must be made out—the Democratic map of Ohio must be reconstructed. "It was too bad," they all say, "that Groesbeck should have made such a mistake; he was to be our leader." Yes, really too bad; but Mr. Groesbeck never was your leader. He was never his own or anybody else's leader, except that being too large for the main chance in dollars and cents for himself. In this even he hesitates and does by means of third parties and with insincere pretexts what is base for him to do in person himself; and when he is caught he again protests and insincerely regrets and says it was a "mistake." As a Senator in the Legislature; as a Democratic member of the lower House of Congress; as a member of the Peace Congress of 1861, and as the defender of Andy Johnson, the only public positions Mr. Groesbeck ever held, he always surrounded himself with an icy exclusiveness—a sort of glittering respectibility that led the people to believe him capable of very great things. A political adventurer he has never been willing to seek for what he most desired, and would never accept what was offered him. He might have been United States Senator instead of Allen, but he was too old, but would not. He might have been Governor instead of Allen, but would not. He might have been on the Greeley ticket for Vice President, but refused. The only prize that he was willing to accept was the Presidency, and even when that was talked of he coquetted with the thought, and spoke of his dignified reluctance to be put in the position, which he was loth to leave. Last summer Cunningham, the hero of the Democratic diversion, went to him or a letter of sympathy. He was cold, and so skillfully did he cut and run on both sides of the question, that while Cunningham was using it at one end of the State in support of the new party, the *Enquirer* at the other end had it at the head of its column in defense of the old. Always an oracle, his utterances were more than Delphic in their significance; giving forth great groans of wisdom, you could never tell what he intended to learn what he most desired, until that one day last week when he came into the council chamber in Cincinnati and said he had "made a mistake." And that finished Mr. Groesbeck's career.**

Alas, what iconoclasts we all are! How we hew out our idols of wood and clay and tempered them in our tempests only to pull them down again and tear them into fragments! How we make unto ourselves graven images, that we may destroy and put them out of sight forever. GUILDROYLE.

**Organs of Calumny.**

**[From the New York Times.]**

The President, in our dispatches of Saturday last, referred to a gross and most discreditable instance of personal warfare. When, in conjunction with well known philanthropic citizens, Gen. Grant opened a judicious and well intended method of reform in that most difficult branch, the dealing with the Indians, it might have been thought that even a Democratic journal would, for a brief period, cease its customary calumny, and wait for a fair trial of the new policy. The President, however, has thoroughly honest management of the matter in selecting the executive offices of the new administration over the Indians, applied to the American Missionary Association. This society, after careful consideration, recommended a man whose life had been consecrated to deeds of mercy and humanity, Rev. E. P. Smith, who had first been a missionary among the poor of New York, then a helper of the sick and wounded in the war, then a missionary among the Indians, in all positions he had shown himself energetic, judicious and self-forgetting. Without any solicitation on his part, he was recommended to the President, and was subsequently appointed Chief Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

From the very beginning of his administration Mr. Smith was the mark of every species of calumny and scandal. The disappointed contractors and the thievish agents whom the new reform kept from their swindling gains, began a fusilade of calumny and false accusation through the columns of every Democratic paper they could get access to against the new Commissioner. Every one of his acts was misrepresented. Lies without ceasing were told against him. All the "wit" of the Democratic journals was exhausted in picturing this "reverend swindler" and "philanthropic scoundrel." The Democratic press vied with itself in charges against him. His family were caricatured, and every species of personal scandal used against him. Mr. Smith bore all in silence, only asking his superiors for a court of investigation. As a gentleman of sensitive honor and spotless character, he felt, however, these blows in the keenest manner. His wife, who, for years, had lived as a devoted missionary among the Indian women, never even accompanying her husband to Washington, so devoted was she to her work of religion and humanity, could not bear this storm of scandal, as did its object. Her high-spirited and sensitive nature broke under it, and she became a lunatic, and was taken to an insane asylum. Her husband, all happiness shattered by the cruel personality of the press, kept bravely on at his work, and insisted on the investigation. The court was held, and the Commissioner was entirely acquitted. But, as the President says, not a journal in the partisan press, which for months had been hounding down this unfortunate man with false scandals, has now the magnanimity or justice even to mention his acquittal.

To blacken an honest man's character, to ruin the happiness of his home, to drive his wife to a lunatic asylum, to be the organs of vile calumnies and lying scandals, they were abundantly ready and eager. But to utter the honorable man's regret for injuries done to the innocent, or even to do the simplest justice, they have not as yet shown the slightest inclination or readiness. We cannot but think that such instances as this calumny, and such as the *Herald* is daily presenting, will finally disgust the honorable members of an honorable profession, and cause even "the organs of calumny" to abandon their vile employment.

—The Prohibitionists of Allegheny county met in the rooms of Temperance Alliance last evening, and was called to order by the Rev. J. J. Bender. Thomas H. Rahe offered prayer.

Under the head of unfinished business, three directors were elected, viz.: W. W. Greer, T. H. Rahe and W. B. Ross.

H. D. McGaw, from the committee on securing the largest vote ever cast in this county, reported progress, and said the document was in the course of preparation and would soon be completed. Sixteen wards were represented in Pittsburgh and five in Allegheny, and six townships and boroughs. The Thirty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, and Fourth ward, Allegheny, reported their organizations on a permanent basis. Several other wards would complete their organizations during the week.

Quite a lengthy discussion was indulged in as to the propriety of admitting the reporters. Mr. Bender was fearful the reporters would tell things that it would not be politic to let the public know.

Mr. W. B. Ross, spoke in favor of thorough freedom of the press. Mr. W. T. Powell was in favor of the reporters being present, and believed good would result therefrom. Mr. H. D. McGaw though harm would result if an attempt was made to exclude the representatives of the press. He was personally acquainted with quite a number of them and as a class they were gentlemanly and told the truth as often as any other class of men. He hoped no obstacle would be placed against their admittance at any time.

Rev. G. W. Cranage thought there was a difference among men, and also among reporters. He thought the COMMERCIAL reporters were honest and reliable, and their reports were truthful and correct. He also showed a leaning toward the "oldest," and believed they were capable of telling the truth if they applied themselves vigorously.

Meeting adjourned to meet on Monday, March 9th, at the same time and place.

H. D. MCGAW, Secretary.

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

| | |
|---|---|
| Penna. R.R. | 51¾ |
| Penna. Scrip | 99 |
| Reading | 57¾ |
| United Co.s New Jersey | 124 |
| Oil Creek | 17½ |
| Lehigh Valley | 61¾ |
| A. V. R. R. Tcds | 91¾ |
| Central Transportation | 44 |
| Empire Transportation | 51 |
| Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7s | 69 |

**Petroleum.**

We are indebted to the politeness of Messrs. Pete Wright & Sons for a translation from Moll's Antwerp circular, giving a statement of the condition of the petroleum trade for 1873. It contains a vast amount of statistical information. The total production for 1873 is set down at 10,950,000 barrels. The consumption of the United States is estimated at 6,000 barrels per day, and the total exports from the United States at 236,599,723 gallons. The following is the recapitulation in round numbers:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock of crude January 1, 1873.....bbls | 1,000,000 |
| Total production..... | 11,000,000 |
| | 12,000,000 |
| United States consumption equivalent to.. | 2,200,000 |
| | 9,800,000 |
| Total exportation (equivalent to..... | 6,600,000 |
| | 3,200,000 |
| Allowances..... | 200,000 |
| Stock of crude January 1, 1874..... | 3,000,000 |
| | 3,400,000 |
| In adding for local consumption.....bbls. | 2,200,000 |
| Exportation..... | 6,600,000 |
| Allowances..... | 200,000 |
| | 9,000,000 |

We obtain a total consumption of (24,657 barrels per day).....bbls. 9,000,000
Calculating eventual increase for 1874..... 1,000,000

The presumed consumption would be for 1874 (37,397 barrels per day).....bbls. 10,000,000
—Philadelphia Price Current.

**Coal at Louisville.**

The arrivals of Pittsburgh coal at Louisville during the recent run, up to February 26th, numbered 35 towboats, with 88 boats, 148 barges, 21 nut coal boats and 4 coke boats. The whole amount of coal received was 1,936,600 bushels in boats, 1,626,000 in barges, together with 147,000 bushels of nut coal and about 50,000 bushels of coke. The total amount of coal and coke in first hands above the Falls, omitting stock in hands of city dealers, was 30 boats, 90 barges, 21 nut coal and 19 packages of coke. Below the Falls were 7 boats, 7 barges and 6 nut coal boats.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874.

REMARKS—Rain, snow and sun shine were the order of the day, which made the streets and sidewalks anything but pleasant for pedestrians.

We make quite a number of changes in prices and incorporate new and seasonable articles of commerce in the market report, such as maple sugars and syrups, &c.

The market gives indications of improvement in all leading departments, and it is safe to predict that trade will keep pace with the advance of spring.

As we have often stated and reiterated, the only stumbling block in the way of trade is the ugly and uncertain action of Congress on the currency question. That question settled, the sails of trade and commerce will at once be unfurled to the breez , and the money now said to be going begging for borrowers will find profitable employment.

Following are the receipts of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls..... | 2,137 | Apples, bbls..... | 254 |
| Butter, pkgs..... | 115 | Oats, sks..... | 542 |
| Corn, sks..... | 562 | Bacon, lbs..... | 233 |
| Corn meal, bbls..... | 200 | Bacon, pcs..... | 7,500 |
| Barley, sks..... | 340 | | |

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, for the past two weeks:

| | This week. | Last week. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls..... | 9,294 | 8,267 | 17,561 |
| Butter, pkgs..... | 974 | 1,070 | 2,044 |
| Cheese, bxs..... | 129 | 41 | 160 |
| Corn, sks..... | 2,300 | 4,846 | 12,146 |
| Wheat, sks..... | 7,310 | 1,912 | 9,222 |
| Barley, sks..... | 2,744 | 3,886 | 6,630 |
| Rye, sks..... | 3,615 | 2,631 | 6,246 |
| Oats, sks..... | 9,981 | 4,132 | 14,113 |
| Butter, pkgs..... | 294 | 383 | 677 |
| Bacon, pcs..... | 2,500 | 11,260 | 13,760 |
| Bacon, lcs..... | 767 | 483 | 1,250 |

After the rain the fact that for the year 1873 alone, 268,363 acres of land were forfeited for non-payment of taxes, and saying that as a result of this "the poor are getting poorer, and the rich richer," the memorial refers to the State debt:

"The abuses in the legislative department that have been described are not confined to the mere raising and expenditure of revenues, but they pervade the entire conduct of State affairs. Schemes have been devised for issuing State bonds, and for contracting other debts, by which the public debt has in six years been raised from $5,000,000 to $16,000,000, and that without advancing any public purpose to correspond with the increase in property or to the payment of the public debt. Large as the sum of the public debt is admitted to be, there is reason to believe it does not reach the true amount. It is found impossible to ascertain the actual sum of the obligations that have been issued."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth ave nue:

| March 4, 1874. | 10:30 | 11:30 | 12:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 | 3:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| Gold..... | 112¼ | 112 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| U. S. 6's, 1881..... | .... | .... | 116¾ | .... | 116¾ | .... |
| U. S. 5-20's, coupons..... | .... | .... | 116¾ | .... | 116¾ | .... |
| 5-20's, 1865..... | .... | .... | 116¾ | .... | 116¾ | .... |
| 5-20's, 1865, n.i..... | .... | .... | 116¾ | .... | 116¾ | .... |
| 5-20's, 1867..... | .... | .... | 116¾ | .... | 116¾ | .... |
| 5-20's, 1868..... | .... | .... | 116¾ | .... | 116¾ | .... |
| 10-40's, coupons..... | .... | .... | 116¾ | .... | 116¾ | .... |
| Currency 6's..... | .... | .... | 119¾ | .... | 119¾ | .... |
| New 5 per c.nts..... | .... | .... | 114¾ | .... | 114¾ | .... |
| Tennessee 6's..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Canton..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Western Union Tele'h | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| Quicksilver..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Pacific Mail..... | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| Adams Express..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Wells, Fargo Express..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| American Express..... | .... | .... | 64 | .... | .... | .... |
| United States Express..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| New York Central..... | 103¾ | 104 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Erie..... | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| Michigan Central..... | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| Michigan Southern..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Illinois Central..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 24 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| Do Preferred..... | 66¾ | 66¾ | 66¾ | 66¾ | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| Rock Island..... | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| St. Paul..... | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| Do Preferred..... | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Wabash..... | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| Panama..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Fort Wayne..... | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| Ohio and Mississippi..... | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| Union Pacific..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Chicago and Alton..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| C., C., C. & I. C..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Boston, Hartford & Erie | 19¾ | 19¾ | 17 | .... | .... | .... |
| Harlem..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Atlantic and P. pref..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Tennessee State bonds..... | .... | .... | 69¾ | .... | 69¾ | .... |
| Do new..... | .... | .... | 69¾ | .... | 69¾ | .... |
| South Carolina, April..... | .... | .... | 18 | .... | 18 | .... |
| Do. July..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Missouri 6's..... | .... | .... | 96 | .... | 96 | .... |

—The following table shows the receipts of flour, grain, seed and provisions at this port for the past week and since January 1st, 1874:

| | Week. | Since Jan. 1. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls..... | 9,294 | 17,561 |
| Wheat, bush..... | 7,310 | 9,222 |
| Corn, bush..... | 2,300 | 12,146 |
| Oats, bush..... | 9,981 | 14,113 |
| Barley, bush..... | 2,744 | 6,630 |
| Rye, bush..... | 3,615 | 6,246 |
| Grass seed, lbs..... | 4,132 | 14,113 |
| Flax seed, bush..... | 294 | 677 |
| Timothy seed, bush..... | 2,500 | 13,760 |
| Clover seed, lbs..... | 767 | 1,250 |
| Provisions, lbs..... | 483 | 1,250 |

—Timothy seed $3 40@3 50; clover $5 40@6 50; flaxseed $2 20. There is quite an active demand for timothy seed, as the season is at hand for strewing it upon the ground.

—WHISKY—Sales of highwines at 92c@$1.

## WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 6, 1874.

The market has been almost deserted by buyers, and the few here have bought sparingly. Prices continue quite firm, as advices from the London sales state that December prices are fully maintained. The sales comprise 50 bags Cape pulled at 62½c; 14,000 lbs. Buenos Ayres in lots, 18 bags super pulled, 2,000 lbs X do, 55c; 25,000 lbs Texas, 27½@34½c; 50,000 lbs X Michigan fleece, 51½c; 3,000 lbs No. 1 do, 55½c; 14,500 lbs fall California, 28@32c; 23 bales do and lambs, 25c; 10 spring do, 30c.—Commercial List.

February 28.—There has been a very fair demand for both clothing and carpet stock since our last, and prices in all we have seen well maintained. The sales comprise 50 bags pulled Cape at 62½c; 7 bales low foreign noils, 40c; 2,000 lbs mixed scoured, 70c; 1,000 lbs do, 60c; 30,000 lbs X and XX Ohio fleece, 55@55½c; 50,000 lbs do and Western do, 50@55c; 10,000 lbs unwashed do, 33@40c; 3,000 lbs medium scoured do, 60c; 50,000 lbs Western fleece, 52c; 50,000 lbs low do, 20@c; 8,000 lbs Eastern do, 26c; 30 bags X and super pulled, 43@55c; 10 do low do, 30c; 10 do combing do, 52½c; 10 bales spring Texas, 30c; 286 do fall do, 25@26c; 37,000 lbs do, 25½@26c; 2,600 lbs low do, 22c; 22,000 lbs Red Bluff, 27½c.—Commercial List.

BOSTON.

February 28.—The Boston market for domestic fleece does not respond as readily as was expected to the advices from London, and the sales have been only moderate. There is a slight improvement in prices of choice Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, and most of these have been at an advance upon recent quotations. There is a speculative feeling, and considerable sales have been made between dealers. Most holders are willing to sell at present prices, though here and there one prefers to wait for higher figures. Manufacturers find quite encouragement to pay an advance in the present condition of the goods market, and are not anticipating their wants to any considerable extent. We quote Ohio and Pennsylvania X and XX fleeces nearly as follows: Medium, 50@52½c; fine medium, 52½@55c; fine, 55@57½c. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces show a little improvement, and prices range from 50@52c.

In pulled wools there is little change. Stocks are light, and choice supers are fairly as firm as they were a week ago, sales of eastern having been made at 58c.

California wools are in limited demand, and prices are nominal, except for the small proportion of free fall and spring wools now here.—Commercial Bulletin.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 5, 1874.

RECEIPTS.

| | Cattle. No. head. | Hogs. No. head. | Sheep. No. head. | Horses. No. head. | Mules. No. head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, Feb. 26 | 414 | 1,700 | 2,300 | 253 | 91 |
| Friday, Feb. 27 | 1,056 | 1,340 | 1,040 | 130 | 14 |
| Saturday, Feb. 28 | 240 | 4,015 | 410 | 60 | 34 |
| Sunday, March 1 | 300 | 2,900 | 3,315 | 70 | 54 |
| Monday, March 2 | 612 | 300 | 800 | .... | .... |
| Tuesday, March 3 | 1,671 | 2,815 | 5,800 | .... | .... |
| Wednesday, Mh. 4 | 828 | 1,500 | 3,600 | 130 | .... |
| Total..... | 6,114 | 18,535 | 17,868 | 843 | 294 |
| Last week..... | 5,498 | 8,765 | 7,080 | 1,010 | 187 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | Cattle. No. head. | Hogs. No. head. | Sheep. No. head. | Horses. No. head. | Mules. No. head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, Feb. 26 | 1,891 | 1,291 | 1,800 | 60 | 63 |
| Friday, Feb. 27 | 414 | 2,116 | 3,410 | 210 | 51 |
| Saturday, March 28 | 1,056 | 2,300 | 200 | 130 | 14 |
| Monday, March 2 | 1,134 | 3,240 | 2,600 | 165 | 86 |
| Tuesday, March 3 | 1,314 | 3,500 | 5,000 | 75 | .... |
| Wednesday, Mh. 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Total..... | 6,350 | 12,448 | 13,010 | 675 | 255 |
| Last week..... | 7,219 | 11,465 | 9,850 | 699 | 150 |

*Till noon nothing reported.

**Freights.**

Following are the rates of freight at present in force, from this point East:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York..$44 00 ₩ car. | $44 00 ₩ car. | $56 00 ₩ car. |
| Philadelp'a.$5 00 ₩ car. | $8 50 ₩ car. | $1 50 ₩ car. |
| Baltimore..$5 00 ₩ car. | $8 50 ₩ car. | $1 50 ₩ car. |

**Cattle.**

At the time of closing our last report we noted that there was quite a difference between buyers and sellers regarding the worth of cattle, and that some holders were refusing to sell at the prices purchasers were willing to pay, and were shipping further East on their own account. Several loads went forward this way, and trade ruled slow until Thursday, about the time of closing our report. After that time it became more active, buyers and sellers getting nearer and a large number of cattle changed hands. On Thursday five hundred and ninety-six head were weighed all of which were shipped east. On Friday there were not many way cattle in the yards unsold, but some fresh arrivals were weighed and the market for the week virtually closed, no cattle being weighed on Saturday. This week the the arrivals have been fair of way cattle intended for sale at this point and a shade heavy of through stock, though in the aggregate the receipts are some 1,700 head lighter than last week. The quality of the offerings is principally the medium and lower grades, though there are some lots of fine Southern cattle and good Illinois steers on sale. Some of these are held at $6 75 per hundred pounds, as up to the time we left the yards they were still unsold. The attendance of buyers this week is fair, rather better than last week. There is some inquiry for shipment to New York, something that is rather the exception than otherwise. The market on Monday was confined to retailing, only 29 head being weighed. On Tuesday 163 head were weighed, a fair proportion of which were stock cattle, and were bought by farmers from Washington and Greene counties. Not many cattle of the better grades changed hands, in fact not enough on which to base quotations. On Wednesday morning 115 head were weighed till ten o'clock and trade had every appearance of becoming active. There seems to be a disposition on both the part of buyers and sellers to meet in the middle, no doubt but that all the cattle offered at fair prices will change hands. The demand for cattle of good quality, suitable for stockers is fair, but owners contend there is no money in the way buyers want to purchase at prices so low that there is no margin for shippers. It is re

# Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

**Wanted.**

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the dates of Nos: February 28th, July 13th and September 28th 1872, and March 1st, 1873.

THE Ottoman government has come to the determination of revising the commercial treaties entered into in 1861 and 1862 with England and with the other leading maritime States of the world. It is not impossible that the execution of this purpose may lead to embarrassing complications between Russia and the Porte.

THE total imports of dry goods at the port o New York for the month of February amounted to $13,481,918, as against $16,882,983 last year, and $17,559,528 in 1872. The entries direct for consumption show a decrease as compared with last year of $2,250,047, and in comparison with 1872 a falling off of $3,690,961.

"MAN, know thyself." A Democratic editor out in Iowa declines an invitation to become a candidate for Congress, on the ground that to become a member of that body "would require him to be the equal of negroes." It is not often that persons of his stamp have such a vivid, realizing sense of their natural deficiencies and shortcomings.

THE New York *World* is nothing if not original. It now makes the startling declaration that "the possibility of the Democratic party coming again into power depends upon the state of public sentiment." And thus is another great truth added to the majestic stock of master-principles previously discovered by that extraordinary journal.

THE names of many distinguished gentlemen have been presented as candidates for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor, and among them is the name of Hon. A. G. OLMSTEAD, of Potter. Mr. OLMSTEAD has had a great deal of legislative experience, has been Speaker of the House, and presides with a great deal of dignity, urbanity and fairness. His geniality, courtesy and ability made him very popular with his legislative colleagues, and the State will be fortunate if it secures his services in that important place.

IT is now pretty evident that Congress, in deference to public opinion, will reform some of the more glaring evils of custom house management. The system of moieties will most probably be dispensed with, and all fines go direct into the United States Treasury. Entire invoices will not be liable to confiscation on account of a single error of valuation therein; penalties will be proportioned to the actual offense committed, and it will no longer be possible for detectives to acquire vast fortunes at the expense of merchants on the one hand, or of the people on the other.

HEREAFTER no extension of a patent will be granted by a direct act of Congress—the plan determined on by the Committee on Patents being in meritorious cases to recommend an act to enable the applicant to go before the Patent Office for official investigation and determination. This will put a stop to a vast amount of jobbery and corruption, and nip a great many "extension" schemes of grasping monopolies in the bud, there being at present from eighty to one hundred bills before the committee, most of which are in favor of granting extensions to old patents on which heavy sums as royalty have already been paid.

THE champion birth-room of the country, according to a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, is in the house now occupied by FRANCIS GIBSON, in Spring township, Perry county, this State, in which occurred the births of JOHN B. GIBSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; GEORGE GIBSON, Commissary of the United States; Dr. JOHN BERNHISEL, the Mormon who first represented the Mormons in Congress; the Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Governor of California from 1852 to 1855; and the Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, Governor of Pennsylvania from 1852 to 1855, who is now living in Chesterfield, Pa. Is there any other room in the United States that can make a claim to furnishing the birthplace of so many prominent persons?

IF A NATIONAL debt is really a national blessing, the civilized governments of the world must be rapidly approaching the millennium. According to DUDLEY BAXTER, an excellent statistical authority, these amounted in 1848 to eight and a half billions of dollars, whilst at the present time they are estimated at nearly twenty-four billions, having nearly trebled within a quarter of a century. Should a similar increase be maintained during the next twenty-five years, they will, by the beginning of the next century, reach the astounding total of between sixty and seventy billions of dollars, while the interest payable on account of them, at even five per cent., will exceed the existing revenues of all the civilized nations of the world together.

OF the holding of conventions and the formation of new parties there is no end. The latest-born organization is that of a "Co-operative Union of American Farmers and Mechanics," which is now holding its first convention in Chicago. The nature of the organization appears to be somewhat similar to that of the National Grange, although broader in its views and more liberal in its membership. The Grange excludes physicians, lawyers, editors and politicians, all of whom come under the fold of the "Union." In the next Presidential campaign they propose to combine with the National Grange and like organizations, and not to only elect that high official but to sweep everything before them. Of a verity, it is not for lack of machinery that matters sometimes go awry.

THE latest colonization proposition, which emanates from a colored citizen of Georgia, is to the effect that Congress shall, by money and the use of a government vessel, transport to the Republic of Liberia such members of his race in this country who want to transfer themselves and their fortunes to that. The scheme, which is said to find advocates, should not be entertained for a moment. The colored people of the United States are now as free as the whites, and it is time they began to cut themselves loose from the Government apron-string. Those of their number who are dissatisfied with our institutions and the opportunities they afford, have the privilege of leaving the country at any time. But they must do it at their own cost, not at the cost of the people.

THE temperance people of New York have received a strong and unexpected reinforcement in the shape of a decision of the Judge of the Ontario County Court of Sessions, in which, affirming the decision of a lower court, he held that the Excise law of the State grants no authority for the licensing of saloons to sell liquor which is to be drank on the premises. The act of 1857, confirmed subsequently in 1870 by the Legislature of the State, expressly provides that "license shall *not* be granted to any person to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines to be drank on the premises of the person licensed, unless such person proposes to keep an inn, tavern or hotel." Should this decision be sustained, the Legislature will be compelled to repeal the law upon which it is based, or the saloon keepers will be under the necessity of going into some other business.

AN INTERESTING and valuable paper on "The Direct Process in Iron Manufacture" was read before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, at their meeting in New York this Thursday, by Mr. THOMAS S. BLAIR, of this city, the proposer of the method. Up to the present time, according to Mr. BLAIR, the whole literature of the art, so far as relates to the direct process, is but a history of failure; and he affirms that more money, time, and talent have been fruitlessly spent in the pursuit of this object than in all the other unsuccessful efforts in the whole line of iron metallurgy. His own process, as described by himself, is merely an extension of a laboratory experiment, by means of adequate apparatus, the ore being reduced by carbon until the iron is separated from it freed of impurities. The process is economical, and saves time and labor, its result being a product of wrought iron at a less expense than that at which pig iron is produced at present.

WE PUBLISHED, in yesterday's issue, an article on the outlook of our home iron trade. We observe that the *Iron Age*, a reliable authority on the matter, discerns, in a general survey of the situation, similar substantial evidences of speedy recovery from the effects of the panic. It is generally conceded that the course of the iron trade during the next few months depends, in a very great degree, upon the consumptive demands of the railroads, which have been very scant buyers for many months past, and the *Age* considers that the railroads are in a position to purchase as much iron as they need, and believes they will need a great deal in the spring. Several of the principal Eastern roads are contemplating extensive and costly improvements, especially in the substitution of iron for wooden bridges and the relaying of track. The new loan of the Erie Railway will also be devoted to improvements of this character, and most of the roads doing a good business will need to make liberal purchases to offset the economy they have practiced since last summer. If this expectation is realized in any important degree, the iron trade will receive a healthy impetus in all its branches. The only serious danger seems to be that if a large proportion of the furnaces now out of blast are blown in with the first indications of returning activity in the merchant bar and rail mills, the market will be quickly overstocked with pig metal.

### THINGS IN CUBA.

Apparently the Washington authorities are determined to avoid, if possible, a repetition of the Virginius affair. A steamer, the Edgar Stuart, has been for some months getting ready for sea in the port of Baltimore, and has all along been suspected to form a part of a new expedition against Cuba. The needful repairs having been completed, the owners or the commander of the vessel asked permission, a few days ago, to make the usual short experimental voyage for the purpose of testing the machinery, when the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury was cheerfully given, on condition that an officer of the custom house should be one of the passengers. It must be gratifying to good citizens thus to discover that the millions of dollars which the late Spanish trouble cost the country, have not been utterly wasted. If nothing else, they have purchased for us becoming caution and respect for the rights of our neighbors.

It would seem, if Washington correspondents tell the truth, that the affair of the Virginius is not yet entirely settled and disposed of. On the contrary, the statement is positively made that the Spanish government has made upon the government of the United States a formal demand of indemnity for the seizure and loss of the sunken ship. This demand is said to be founded on the written opinion of Attorney General WILLIAMS concerning the ship that, at the time of the capture it was not entitled, by the possession of regular papers, to carry the American flag. We may hope that Mr. CUSHING will be able to put things straight.

Spanish prospects in Cuba do not appear to have grown brighter lately. The Spaniards did indeed recently report a victory gained by them with 3,000 men over a rebel force of 5,000. In the battle, however, the insurgents fought with more than usual obstinacy, and the Spanish losses in killed and wounded were very large in proportion to the number of men engaged. Correspondents also represent the rebels, under their new President, as having become more confident and audacious than ever before, and as having changed their tactics. Instead of standing pretty much on the defensive, as formerly, they are now assuming the offensive, and have, of late, repeatedly broken through the old limits of their operations. At present their plan is said to include an invasion of the western department, where most of the Spanish settlements are situated. Having destroyed as many of these as possible, they hope to get possession of one or more ports through which to establish a connection with the outside world. The Spaniards, on the other hand, have for nearly a year received from the mother country but trifling additions to their military strength. All Spaniards able to fight are needed at home to fight either for or against the government, and the Spaniards in Cuba already see that, unless they can develop more military force among themselves, they must soon rest content with a merely defensive attitude towards the insurgents.

Hence recent efforts on the part of the Captain General, JOVELLAR, to make the Spaniards and the creoles of the island take up arms for their own defense and for the suppression of the rebellion. Thus he has issued a decree requiring all male persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five, not already acting as volunteers, to be registered for military duty. He also requires that, of persons over forty every ten shall furnish a volunteer or pay one thousand dollars for exemption. In these regulations the free negroes are included, while slaveholders are required to place one in every hundred at the service of the government for military purposes. Negroes who thus serve shall, on the suppression of the revolt be free, the master of each one receiving an indemnity of a thousand dollars from the government. In other decrees, a state of siege has been declared throughout the island, vigilance committees are appointed, exposed or indefensible plantations and settlements are required to be abandoned, and these are only some of the stern measures which to the Captain General seem necessary in the crisis.

Some of these measures are, however, easily seen to be hazardous, and only justifiable in consideration of the almost desperate position of the Spanish dominion. Thus, many of the creoles whom the Captain General has armed or proposes to arm, notoriously sympathize with the rebels, and the same is true or said to be true of most of the free colored people. The creoles, while aiding the insurgents heretofore with money, have in mere indolence refused to fight for them, but being compelled to fight on one side or the other, many of them, it is thought, will now join the side which they wish to succeed. The volunteers also have been rather disgusted than gratified by the order to exchange their chiefly ornamental and only occasionally useful service in the cities for the hardships and various trials of a campaign, under officers of the regular Spanish army, and though they finally professed themselves pleased with the change and promised a speedy end of the revolt through their valorous deeds, foreign onlookers in the island do not anticipate either zeal or harmony in the military forces thus gathered. Fierce discontents with appropriate practical results, are thought to be inevitable. And among the difficulties of the situation is the distracted and wretched condition of the finances plays and must play an important part.

It is, therefore, clear that Cuban affairs seem to have reached, or nearly reached, a crisis, and that the rebellion must either, through the extraordinary measures adopted, be put down in a few months, or the insurgents will have become masters of the island.

### THE FINANCIAL MUDDLE.

Mr. SHERMAN, during the interminable debate in the Senate on the Financial question, denied that there was any such thing as well-understood financial truths or principles, and some other Senator complained that while every one had a different theory on which to base his action, neither of the political parties had any clearly defined theory on the subject.

The real difficulty, however, in settling the financial question, is that every one who has a theory about it, bases it upon his own individual interest or the interest of the class to which he belongs. No one seems to regard it from the statesmanlike point—the general interest of the country, but all seem to look at it solely from the standpoint of personal or class interest. The contractionists are interested in keeping things as they are, or in making money scarcer, and the inflationists are interested in making money plentier.

So long as men come to the consideration of grave financial questions in this spirit, so long will it be impossible to settle them upon principle, or to crystallize votes around well-defined theories. In other matters, political parties have governmental theories and principles; but in this matter, which concerns every one, self-interest is permitted to outweigh all other considerations.

It is, perhaps, a just subject of reproach, that, in a nation as large as ours, with such a vast commerce, internal and external, and with monetary needs commensurate with its commerce, there have been no principles of finance established, and no common point from which political parties could diverge. The reason is to be found, probably, in the fact that political economy has not been studied largely as a science in this country, and that the country is yet too young in experience, commercial, financial and otherwise, to be able to settle any financial principle, authoritatively. It is a pity that such is the fact, but the fact cannot be changed; and it is to be regretted, meantime, that in legislating for the present condition of the country men cannot rise above the low level of interest to the higher level of statesmanship.

What, for instance, is the use of attempting to settle our difficulties on the financial principles prevailing in Europe, as Mr. SCHURZ attempts to do? In England, we are told, has but $300,000,000 of paper money, and Germany only $270,000,000; but both England and Germany are small, territorially, compared with this country, and the population is compact, and confined to large cities, mainly. What is suited to large, compact communities is not applicable to a nation scattered over a vast continent, and with largely diversified interests. New York and Boston may be able to thrive on a contracted currency, but the country at large may be in a different condition. Our aggregate population is about the same as that of England or Germany; but our commercial and financial interests are different, because our people are scattered thinly over a large area of country, and every man in business, except in the larger cities, has to keep a larger amount of ready money on hand, to carry on his traffic, than if he lived in a more compact community. If our forty millions of people were all gathered near Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore, as the population of England is about its business centers, we could doubtless get on with less paper money; but they are not; and we submit that the very fact of the wide diffusion of our population lifts this nation completely out of the category of the densely settled countries of Europe.

It is not true statesmanship, therefore, to attempt to cramp our national limbs upon the Procrustean bed which is suited to European nations. The vastness of our carrying trade, and the variety of interests engaged in it, the diffusion of the people over a large territory, the diversity of productions and the interests which grow out of them, and a commerce as varied as our varying climate, all contribute to render our case so different from that of other nations that it is impossible to decide our troubles upon theories suited to their different wants.

We almost despair of seeing any real statesmanship grow out of this financial discussion; but that Senator or Representative who first takes fully into consideration the national necessities which flow from the vastness of our territory and the diversified industries in which our people are engaged, will have taken the first step towards attaining to the development of a correct financial principle. England is a manufacturing and commercial nation, almost exclusively; while ours is an agricultural as well as manufacturing and commercial nation, and its agriculture is almost world-wide in its variety. We must, consequently, adapt our legislation to our necessities; and if our necessities impose on us demands for more paper money than is required in England, the experience of the latter, based on a different state of facts altogether, should not be permitted to have the slightest weight in settling the questions at issue.

### WHICH WAY TO THE DUST?

A distinguished English physician, Dr. THOMPSON, has lately published a strong paper in favor of the cremation or burning of the dead, and there are indications that the proposition is received with favor in England by a good many people. The same subject began to be agitated in Italy some time ago, Professor BRUSETTI, of Padua, taking the lead and showing, or trying to show, how the burning of the dead body might be most economically and thoroughly effected. And now we learn that in Germany, also, the same method of putting the dead out of sight has become a subject of consideration. Professor RECLAM, of the University of Leipsig, who is besides a physician, recently made it the topic of a lecture before an industrial association in Halberstadt. He seems to have dwelt even more earnestly than Dr. THOMPSON on the sanitary aspect of the subject. From the ground on which they live and move, the living receive their nourishment both fluid and solid, and therefore it is no exaggeration to say that human character is, in some sense, dependent upon the soil. Every year, indeed every month adds to the accumulation of facts which prove the origin of disease, especially of many epidemics, in the water which people consume. By the burial of human bodies the ground is poisoned and the health of the living is constantly injured or imperilled. In fact, the sanitary relations of humation when followed out in detail become so apparent as to form a quite irresistible argument in favor of adopting some other mode of putting away the human remains.

A common objection to the method of cremation has been its expensiveness, as it is really very difficult, by mere burning, to reduce certain portions of the body to literal ashes. In India, where the Hindoos are commonly said to burn their dead, the poverty of the people and the scarcity of fuel render its actual performance impossible. The truth is, that generally there the bodies are merely scorched, and then flung into the nearest river, and when no river is near enough, they are left to be devoured by the carnivorous creatures with which the country literally swarms. The insects alone or the foul birds would suffice to consume all but the bones in a few hours. As to the bones of kindred, most Hindoos are careless, and those who feel sensitive on the subject, gather and bury them. Professor BRUNETTI seems to have been unsuccessful in his experiments in cremation. After burning for many hours, the bones remained unconsumed, and even when broken and again subjected to the fire, they remained in fragments.

Professor RECLAM proposes a method which would no doubt be found satisfactory. He suggests that the body be placed in a narrow, fire-proof receptacle within a fire-proof vault, that with the receptacle be connected a high chimney to carry off the gases and vapors evolved in burning, and that as soon as the body is placed in the chamber, strong streams of air raised to a white heat be brought to bear upon it. In the space of twenty minutes at most the Professor believes the body would be consumed and given to the atmosphere in the form of gas and vapor, leaving in the chamber a little mass of almost snow white ashes to be collected and deposited in an urn, or otherwise disposed of at the will of surviving friends. The cost of thus putting away a body would not be more than two or three *thalers* even when the air currents had to be heated for each body, and not more than about fifteen thousand *thalers* would be required to erect the necessary building and apparatus.

We are aware that many persons may read such a statement with a shudder. Some may have decided objections, theological, ethical or merely sentimental, to the cremation of the dead. The former class we remind that the subject is undergoing discussion in different highly civilized countries, and is evidently destined to be forced on the attention of all. To those who on any grounds object to the method, we have only to say that we are not zealous advocates of the change. But we may also say that some of the most obvious objections vanish on a little reflection. The text which denounced ADAM's return to the dust is verified in cremation not less clearly than by interring, as science makes plain, while it must be admitted that to the human sensibilities the round about way of making the journey seems less repulsive than the apparently though not really more direct road. We may also remind readers that towards the end of the republic cremation became general among the Romans; that it became universal under the empire, and that it continued to be practiced even by Christians until near the end of the fourth century. Doubtless it was gradually abolished by Christianity but for reasons which would not appear of any particular force to the Christians of the present day, unsupported by custom.

### ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC DEMIGOD DETHRONED.

If there was any man in the Democratic party who was regarded as above suspicion, it was WILLIAM S. GROESBECK, of Ohio. He aimed at the Presidency, and was not averse from taking the Governorship of Ohio, last year, as a first step towards the White House. He was a Democratic pet, an intellectual giant in Democratic estimation, and the embodiment of all that your average Democrat considers great and good. He was, besides, a high-toner—one of those intensely respectable gentlemen to whom the people who are disgusted with politics, generally, turn as their ideal of what a man in public life should be.

Yet this intensely high-toned Democratic leader has just been detected in an attempt to bribe the Councils of the city in which he lives, and which once honored him by sending him to Congress; and he frankly acknowledges that he placed the sum of $25,000 in the hands of an individual who was kind enough to take off his hands the task of corrupting the City Councils into the purchase, for a park, of some property in which Mr. GROESBECK is interested. Of course, Mr. GROESBECK says that he did not give this large sum to be doled out to Councilmen at so much a head, and of course the recipient of the $25,000 avers that he took it solely as the price of *his* enormous influence with the Councils; but if this individual had this enormous influence with Councils, which may well be doubted, what is the moral difference between buying him and his influence for $25,000, and expending the same sum in direct bribes? We can see none. It was the corrupt use of money, in either case, for a corrupt purpose; and Mr. GROESBECK stands revealed to-day, a confessed dealer in political debauchery.

The disgrace of this transaction is all the greater from the character of the men engaged in it. When men like Mr. GROESBECK descend openly to bribery, and lend themselves cheerfully to the work of debauching the representatives of the people, to promote their own selfish ends, we may well despair of the public virtue. The moral tone of the community in which he lives must have been vastly lowered, to render such a thing possible, or greed has uprooted every moral sentiment within him. It is to men with his high reputation for talent, integrity and uprightness, that the people look for models of what public men should be; and when such men as he fall, his fall destroys the very basis of public confidence.

The receiver is as bad as the thief; and the briber is as bad as the bribed. In this case, worse. There is no evidence that anybody was bribed, detection having promptly followed the attempt; but the will to bribe, the purpose to secure personal profit by the use of money, was there in all its force. The end, with Mr. GROESBECK, justified the means, and the greed of gain rendered him blind to the moral aspects of the case. If GROESBECK could be enriched, at the expense of the taxpayers, by the lavish expenditure of money, what mattered it to him that the very foundations of society were sapped by the act?

We venture to call attention to the fact that this thing did not happen in Pennsylvania. The misfortune of the Democratic member of our Legislature from Wayne county, who made the late unsuccessful raid upon the banks of the State, consisted in his not being a member of the Councils of Cincinnati. He ought to have been associated with GROESBECK. Evidently, he is in the wrong Common wealth, and should turn his attention from the barren fields of his native State to the more fruitful enclosures of Ohio. It was not worth his while to fish with a bare hook in our clear waters, when golden fish like GROESBECK were swimming in Ohio streams.

It may also not be amiss to call the attention of the "independent" press to the fact that this man was not a Republican. It is their wont to hunt up every little item that tends to prove their favorite theory that all the dishonest men of the country are Republicans. Here is a wholesale corruptionist who is a Democrat, and his one effort involved more money than was involved in the whole Credit Mobilier affair, and as it was intended to cover the action of an entire legislative body, it was to the full as wicked as that. Let them open up their hoarse jaws upon him, therefore, and show if they can, that they are no respecters of persons. It will go mightily against the grain with them, we know, to do it; but if they have succeeded, practically, in ignoring the DIMMICK case, they dare not shut their eyes to the glaring iniquity of the GROESBECK development.

### THE BOME IRON TRADE.

The prospects for the spring trade, so far as the manufacturing interests of our city are concerned, are, upon the whole, of a promising and encouraging nature. Nearly all the iron and nail mills are running double turn. The daily consumption of pig iron is estimated at about fifteen hundred tons; although, if all our foundries, machine shops, etc., were in full operation, the consumption would, it is computed, reach two thousand tons daily. The manufacturers of steel are well supplied with orders, the machine shops having perhaps less work than almost any other branch of the iron trade of our city, owing to the fact that less new machinery is being built at present than for some years past. The products of our different manufacturers are being shipped as fast as they are turned out, and the stock of manufactured goods on hand is light, the general disposition being to produce only sufficient to meet the current wants of the trade. The margin for profits is close and the competition with other markets sharp. The policy of our manufacturers thus far has been, and will no doubt continue to be, such as to preserve and maintain the trade intact, which they did during, and have done since the panic. The total product of iron, nails and steel in our city from the first of last September to the first of February, of this year, will probably equal that of the corresponding period of 1872-3. Perhaps in no other manufacturing center of the country has there, during this period, been so large and steady a trade as in Pittsburgh, and nowhere else has labor been so well paid, the manufacturers themselves being the parties who have suffered most. They are, however, confident of their ability to hold their own against other competing markets, and they look for a considerable augmentation of business as the season advances—the northwest and southwest, where the bulk of their products are sold, being financially in a better condition than for some years past, and the stocks in those sections being low.

NO OTHER subject is just now so conspicuous in the newspapers as the women's crusade in Ohio, and abundant premonitions in the moral atmosphere of other States indicate as likely an increasing prevalence of the "tempest," as Mr. BEECHER calls it. We have already more than once expressed our opinion of the movement and feel no call to say anything more on the subject, unless in the way of explanation or, for the purpose of removing misapprehension.

One feature of the excitement, at least in some places where it prevails, is the entire, unmistakable earnestness of the leading participants. They are sincere, good women whose personal suffering from the drunkenness of relatives has not changed their hearts to gall. The most cynical observer would probably be unable satisfactorily to characterize the spirit manifested by *these* crusaders without using the much abused word "love," or charity as it is called in the common Bible. The testimony is clear that in some of the Ohio villages the women engaged in the war exhibit no bitterness, no animosity against the dealers whom they assail with their petitions and remonstrances. Their prayers are not execrations in disguise, but genuine appeals to Omnipotence to second their efforts of reason and persuasion, while in their conversations with the liquor sellers they never, except in their unwelcome intrusion, forget the proprieties of the character in which they appear. Whether their prayers are heard above or not, it is not surprising that they prevail with the mere mortal whom they seek to influence. Few men, we fancy, of ordinary constitution could withstand, under the circumstances, persist in refusal.

It is, however, not to be supposed, looking at human nature, even feminine human nature as it is, that many women can be found in a village or very many even in a great city who are capable of such a performance. The spirit may be willing but the flesh is weak, and most of those who attempt the part, must fail to present a spectacle, which even to admirers can seem lovely or attractive. Of course they may induce the liquor dealer to close his shop, but neither persuasion nor conviction nor admiration may have anything to do with the result. He may be simply worried into submission, or he may be frightened by what appears to him a display of the public opinion of his village which he dares not defy. How much the intimate association of religion with such moral enginery and results thus achieved is likely to benefit or to injure the the cause of religion, remains to be seen.

A strict Lutheran paper, the *Wittheit*, published in the Eastern part of the State, says:

"We recognize in the movement a religious aberration which transmutes that which is holy in the dirt; a degradation of the most precious privilege that a Christian possesses, the privilege of prayer, which is abused and given over to mockery and derision. If prayer is a communion of the heart with God, what devotion, what collection of the soul, what elevation of the heart, all indispensable to the holy act of drawing near to the throne of God's mercy, are possible under such circumstances? When Jesus prayed for a lost and sinful world, He withdrew into a secret place, and He also commanded his disciples when they prayed to enter their closets. If these women believe in the power of prayer, and have erring husbands and sons given to strong drink, the quiet of home is the place where they should pray for them. Many should also examine themselves whether they have not themselves been the cause of their relatives preference of the drinking house to their own homes."

ONE among the incidental and smaller concomitants of the conflict between the empire and the papacy in Germany, is a very thorough and popular discussion of the subject of Catholic education. The kind of culture imparted to the priesthood in the seminaries of the church was made the ground of one of the new laws most bitterly complained of by the church, the object of the law alluded to being to guard the spiritual directors of the people against the alleged narrowness of the antiquated education which still seems sufficient to the Catholic hierarchy. Under the new law the priesthood are compelled to know at least some of the results of modern investigation which distinguish the present age. In the course of a few years the consequences of the change can hardly fail to be very important. It was, however, not of the training of priests that we intended to write, but of somewhat quite different. Much has lately been said in Germany concerning the zeal and tenacity with which Catholic ladies do battle for the church against those who resist some of its claims and pretentions in the interest of the Fatherland. In many instances the fervor of these feminine combatants is so enthusiastic, and indeed extravagant, as to seem strange or even portentous. A lady has lately written in the *North German Gazette* a long communication for the purpose of accounting for the conduct of these pugnacious fair ones in a manner consistent with their patriotism. She thinks it a gross injustice to reproach the zealots with the state of mind which leads them to ignore their country's care only for their church. She thinks it unjust to blame them simply because, educated as they have been, it is hardly possible for many of them to think or act otherwise than as they do. Then, the writer says that she herself was eighteen years old when she left the nunnery school, and yet she had never heard of the German war of liberation, while the names of the greatest modern Germans, STEIN, BLUCHER, SCHARNHORST, GNEISENAU, and KOERNER were wholly unknown to her. And yet she and her companions had been required to study history. They knew something of the Trojan war, of CYRUS and ALEXANDER, of ROMULUS and REMUS, and could repeat the names of all the Roman Emperors to "CONSTANTINE who gave Rome to the Pope." They knew how Protestantism arose because LUTHER wanted to marry a runaway nun, CATHARINE BORA. They were taught to abhor the Reformers for alleged personal defects, and even lay persons identified with opposition to the church were represented in some odious form; thus Queen ELIZABETH of England, was said to have been humpbacked and to have had a horrible hooked nose. They were permitted to know nothing of the great works in German literature, etc. Can it be possible that this sketch at all resembles what may be seen in schools of the class in some other countries? Of course not, or they would not be patronized as they are by intelligent Protestants.

IT IS evident that the proposed Religious Amendment of the Constitution is not likely soon to receive favorable consideration in Washington. The committee to whom some memorials on the subject were lately referred by Congress, treat the proposition with a degree of confidence which implies nothing less than absolute assurance on their part that the amendment can never be entertained. The committee show that the feature which the amendment embodies was earnestly considered by the convention which originally framed the Constitution. It was, therefore, not forgotten by the members, or omitted from the instrument through an oversight, as has been sometimes alleged. On the contrary, they reflected that this country was to be a refuge for the oppressed of all nationalities and so of all forms of faith. The framers also seem to have had very vivid conceptions of the evils resulting from the union of Church and State, as exemplified in the history of the Old World. And for these reasons they thought it unadvisable to introduce into the Constitution any provision which might seem to recognize any existing creed, or which might afford a foundation for politico-ecclesiastical aspirations and pretensions to build upon. So much as to the sentiments of the "Fathers" is apparent in the records of their discussions.

Again, among the amendments which were afterwards proposed to render the Constitution more agreeable to the popular will, there was no suggestion of any such change or addition as is now recommended by some. This negative fact sufficiently corroborates the foregoing statement, that the omission now found fault with had not been the result of negligence. It simply indicates, what is otherwise known to be the fact, that the statesmen, not only of the convention but of the nation in those days, were almost, if not quite of one mind as to the policy of excluding a formal recognition of any form of religion from the fundamental law of the land.

When mentioning the subject of the Congressional Committee's report, we may call attention to what appears to be a rather prevalent misapprehension concerning the proposed amendment. People sometimes ask, why should there be any difficulty about it? They remark that most, perhaps all, of the State Constitutions recognize the existence of God and own His authority, and that no one complains of oppressive consequences resulting from the formula. Why, then, they demand, should anybody, unless an atheist, object to a similar recognition of the Supreme Being in the Constitution of the United States? These persons evidently have not made themselves familiar with the speeches and public proceedings of the friends of the Religious Amendment, who aim at much more than the introduction of the name of God into the Constitution. Such a proposition might encounter comparatively little opposition, but if adopted it would not involve the practical consequences which the reformers no doubt look for, from the recognition of Christianity as the religion of the country, which is the great end of their labors.

SOME time ago we pointed out in these columns the beneficent results which had accrued to Russia within the past few years, from its adoption of the policy of protecting the home industries of that empire. We now observe that the imperial government has just taken another step which cannot fail to exert a marked effect upon the development of metallurgical industry in that country. It has offered to certain establishments an order for four hundred and fifty locomotives; another for nine thousand cars, and another for seven thousand trucks and five hundred passenger cars. The time for completing the order is six years. It is stipulated that the whole of the constructions shall be made from Russian products—not merely products prepared in Russia, but prepared from ores mined there. To comply with this condition it will be necessary to make very large additions to the metallurgical resources of the empire. Rolling mills for rails and tyres, and the steel works which are to supply them with material, must be built or enlarged to the requisite capacity. The government offers to assist the undertakers in the two ways. Each locomotive-building firm will have a cash advance of 200,000 roubles, or $238,000; each wagon-building firm is to have an advance of 200,000 roubles, or $168,880; and there are, also, to be partial payments in advance as the orders are filled. The prices and terms are considered liberal, and certain to be remunerative. The matter has created not a little sensation in iron manufacturing circles in England, where it is said to be regarded as a personal injury to the members of the trade who seem like their free trade brethren in our own country—to entertain the notion that it is the duty of all other peoples to play constantly into the hands of the manufacturers of Great Britain, instead of building up permanent and prosperous home industries for themselves.

WE ARE not specially addicted to the habit of crying out—"told you so!"—whenever events justify our warnings or predictions. Nevertheless we may be pardoned for adverting to the fact that, directly after the close of the political contest in Wisconsin last fall, we prophesied that the people of that State would become thoroughly disgusted with the "Reformers" whom they had elevated to power, long before the latters' term of office had expired. Their betrayal of the public interests has come sooner than was expected. The Governor of that State has just sold out, bag and baggage, to the very corporations against whose aggression he promised to protect the people—he having issued the certificates of the land grant by Congress in 1864 to aid in the construction of a certain railroad, in favor of a company which, having built a small portion of the road through the most valuable of the lands, and obtained possession of these, has left the rest of the proposed line unbuilt and the worthless lands unclaimed—a palpable violation of the spirit and intent of the act, whereby some ten or twelve counties are defrauded out of the benefits which the government intended to bestow upon them. Governor WASHBURNE had previously refused to give a certificate to the road unless it were commenced at the point designated in the original grant, and this decision was sustained by the Secretary of the Interior. The excitement among the people is intense, and indignation meetings are being held in all the sections interested. It is not improbable that the Secretary of the Interior may refuse to issue patents for these lands until a decision of the Supreme Court has been had upon the matter.

IN AN elaborate article on the future of the manufactures of the United States, the New York *Bulletin*, taking the periods from 1860 to 1870, which includes a great civil war with all its embarrassing drawbacks upon industry, shows, from the census reports, the status of our manufactures at the two periods to have been as follows:

| | 1870. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of establishments | 252,148 | 140,433 |
| Hands employed | 2,053,996 | 1,311,246 |
| Capital | $2,118,208,169 | $1,009,525,716 |
| Wages | 775,584,342 | 378,878,266 |
| Value of raw materials | 3,488,497,942 | 1,031,686,092 |
| Value of products | 4,232,325,442 | 1,885,861,676 |

—which shows that the extension of our manufactures has very largely exceeded the growth of population from 1860 to 1870; since, while the gain in population has been only twenty-three per cent., the increase in manufacturing capital has been over one hundred per cent., and in the value of goods produced one hundred and twenty-five per cent., proving that it has been found a profitable employment of capital; and, taking into consideration the unquestionable fact that, during the three years following 1870, the prosperity has been much greater than for the ten years preceding, suggesting that new manufacturing enterprises ought to meet with favorable consideration at the hands of investors, now that so many other sources of investment have been rendered for the time being uninviting and unavailable.

THOSE who esteem long life a blessing cannot do better than take up their quarters at Trebizond, in Asia Minor, where, according to the local paper, the *Trebizond*, there is at present living an old gentleman, by name Ahmed, who confesses to the respectable age of 156, and is probably older. Ahmed is a native of Kerassound, but has lived for many years at Trebizond, and seems likely to continue living there indefinitely, for he enjoys excellent health and spirits, though he has long survived all his relations—a fact which perhaps accounts in some measure for his lightheartedness. He has from youth been a strong advocate of daily exercise as a preservative of health, and until recently has been in the habit of taking long "constitutionals" daily. Ahmed is not the only instance of longevity recorded by the *Trebizond*. Another old man has just died in the town of that name, who had reached his 125th year, and whose intellectual faculties were said to have been unimpaired until within a few days of his death. He was, however, considered a "mere chicken" compared with Ahmed, who is beyond doubt "the oldest inhabitant of the parish," and as such inspires all the respect which is, or ought to be, commanded by age.

Queer names of all kinds occur on the Congressional rolls. "Ebenezer McJunkin," the member from the Twenty-third Pennsylvania district, for instance, and "Hezekiah Bundy." The Old Testament is represented by Abraham and Isaac, Reuben, Lot, Zachariah, Timothy, Moses and Aaron, Eli, Josias, Hosea, Elijah, Abijah, Ephraim, Nathan and Jeremiah. The four evangelists appear, and Lazarus. Two gentlemen, "Chester Darrell" and "Lionel Sheldon," should be put into a novel immediately, while two Alonzos, Lorenzo, a Fernando, and Jason refresh the memories of the dime blood-and-thunder stories, libretti, and the Golden Fleece. There is the good old Puritan name of "Godlove," borne by a very jolly, unpuritan, Teutonic looking gentleman, Mr. Orth, of Indiana. And then follow Roscoe, Philetus, Roderick, Random, Eppa, Glenni, and Lobeiski.

### GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

**March.**

In the snowing and the blowing.
In the cruel sleet,—
Little flowers begin their growing
Far beneath our feet.
Softly taps the Spring and cheerly,—
"Darlings, are you here?"
Till they answer: "We are nearly,
Nearly ready, dear."

"Where is Winter, with his snowing?
Tell us, Spring," they say;
Then she answers: "He is going,
Going on his way.
Poor old Winter does not love you,—
But this time is past;
Soon my birds shall sing above you,—
Set you free at last!"

They have organized a "Journalistic Fraternity" in New York.

The Hartford *Times* calls Butler a *commonplace*, whatever that is.

Senator Boutwell has suddenly become the unknown quantity in Massachusetts politics.

California is discovering that she is the most extravagantly governed community in the world.

The finances of the country are gradually assuming a healthier tone, namely, a money-tone.

A Western paper speaks of a "maternal grandmother." Does it know of any other kind?

The Rhode Island General Assembly has made Decoration Day a holiday throughout the State.

The best speculation the market holds forth,
For all small tradesmen and lovers of peif,
Is to buy F——y up at the price he is worth,
And sell him at that which he sets on himself.

The old hall of Representatives at the Capitol will hereafter be known as the National Statuary Hall.

Little girls will be glad to hear that Florida has one hundred thousand sweet orange trees, and plenty more coming on.

An exchange says that the Ohio women are all going crazy. Not quite so bad as this. It's only a mild form of sa-loonacy.

Castle, the tenor, hopes to re-gather the English Opera Company, and carry out the abandoned plans of the Rosa's.

There is a marked prosperity and increase in most of the Southern cities that were of any importance whatever before the war.

To illustrate the necessity of a stringent liquor law in Illinois, a hen recently laid an egg with a snake five inches long in it.

A rubber manufactory is talked of in Rochester. There are said to be but three now in operation in the United States.

All the lumber in the Minnesota market—about 110,000,000 feet—has been bought by a syndicate, with a view to advance prices.

It all comes of cutting down the historic Boston elms, for which Simmons is a judgment. Now sell the "Old South," will you?

A party of students from Harvard, Yale and Amherst, intend to take an economical trip through England, Scotland and Ireland in July.

Tecumseh, Michigan, is the *locale* of a furious fight, all growing out of a man's not getting the pew he bid for at a sale of church seats.

Hon. John D. Defrees is engaged upon a civil and political history of Indiana, from the formation of its Territorial government till the year 1873.

All-conquering Shakespeare! The Bombay *Gazette* says that the study of the great bard is becoming very common among native students in India.

The new charter of San Francisco provides that women shall be paid the same salaries as men in the public schools of that city